[Report 1961] / Medical Officer of Health, Castleford Borough.

Contributors

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BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD

MINISTRY OF HEALTH LIBRARY

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

Year ended 31st December, 1961

Medical Officer for Health and Divisional Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical Services:
J. M. PATERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.R.S.H.

Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:
E. J. WINFIELD, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., M.Inst.P.C

THE MUNICIPAL BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

YEAR ENDED 31st December, 1961

Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer
for Maternity and Child Welfare
and School Medical Services:

J. M. PATERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.R.S.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

E. J. WINFIELD, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., M.Inst.P.C.

MUNICIPAL BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at 31st December, 1961

- - - - - - - - - - - - - -

CHAIRMAN
Alderman A. Pickersgill

Vice-Chairman
Alderman J. Smart, J.P.

Aldermen
J. Budby
W.D.Cartwright
C.Dews, J.P. (Mayor)
Mrs. A. Dodsworth, J.P.
W.Harrison
A.James
E.Taylor,M.B.E.,J.P.
M.Whittock

Councillors
J.E.Ambler
H.Astbury
Mrs.R.Belcher
G.Byrne
H.P.Corris
A.Edmondson
R.Graham
A.Hanson,M.B.E.
D.Jennings
Mrs.V.Lowe
Mrs.W.McLoughlin
Mrs.M.M.Morris
N.Nelson
F.I.Pennington
W.Poskitt
P.H.Roberts,J.P.
J.H.Wales
J.A.Walsh
Mrs.B.M.Ward,J.P.
E.Westmoreland
A.C.Whipp

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DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER
J.M.Pateron, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.R.S.H.

SENIOR ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
P.O.Nicholas, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H. — Resigned 31st July, 1961

J.M.B.Carr, M.B., Ch.B. — Appointed 1st August, 1961

ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICERS FOR
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE AND SCHOOL MEDICAL WORK
J.M.B.Carr, M.B., Ch.B.

B.J.Catton, M.B., Ch.B. — Appointed 1st December, 1961

PART-TIME MEDICAL OFFICERS - MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Wm.C.Palmer, L.R.C.P.,L.R.C.S.,L.R.F.P.S.	Sagar Street Ante-Natal Clinic Airedale Child Welfare Clinic
E.A.Connell, M.B., B.S.	Airedale Ante-Natal Clinic
J.D.Sutcliffe, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Sagar Street Child Welfare Clinic
I. Butler, M.R.C.S.,L.R.C.P.	Hightown Child Welfare and Ante-Natal Clinic

PAEDIATRICIAN
J.D.Pickup, M.D.(Distinc.), Ch.B., D.C.H.

OPHTHALMIC SURGEON
L.Wittels, M.D.(Vienna), D.O.

ORTHOPAEDIC SURGEON
A.J.S.Bell Tawse, B.A.,M.B.,B.Chir.,F.R.C.S.,L.R.C.P.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SURGEON
K.M.Mayall, M.A.,M.B.,B.Chir.,F.R.F.P.S.,M.R.C.S.,L.R.C.P.,D.L.O.

HEALTH VISITORS

I. Armstrong, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Appointed 22nd July, 1961	
J. Brooks, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.	Castleford 2005
E. Cooke, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., H.V.	Featherstone 245
E. W. Hilton, S.R.N.	Castleford 2217
V. M. Newby, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.	Castleford 3658
I. J. Robinson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.	Castleford 3798
F. G. Wrightson, S.R.N., S.C.M.N., H.V.	Pontefract 3583

TUBERCULOSIS HEALTH VISITOR
A. Eades, S.R.N., S.C.M. — Wentbridge 404

PSYCHIATRICAL MEDICAL OFFICER

J.W.Jackson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M., M.R.C.P.

SENIOR ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

F.C.Wilcocks, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.T.M. Appointed 1st July, 1961

J.A.B.Corr, M.B., Ch.B. Appointed 1st August, 1961

ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICERS FOR
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE AND SCHOOL MEDICAL WORK

J.M.S.Corr, M.B., Ch.B.

P.J.Gaston, M.B., Ch.B. Appointed 1st December, 1961

PART-TIME MEDICAL OFFICERS - MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Dr.O.Kilmer, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.M.R.F.P.S. Super Street Ante-Natal Clinic
Alnwick Child Welfare Clinic

E.A.Connell, M.B., B.S. Alnwick Ante-Natal Clinic

J.D.Stoilliffe, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Super Street Child Welfare Clinic

E. Butler, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Rothbury Child Welfare and Ante-Natal Clinic

PSYCHIATRICIAN

J.D.Pickens, M.D.(Glasgow), Ch.B., D.P.M.

OPHTHALMIC SURGEON

L.Kitchin, M.B.(Vienna), D.O.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN

A.J.B.Hall Evans, Ophth.Opt., F.S.M.O.S., L.M.O.P.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SURGEON

E.A.Moyes, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., F.R.F.P.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.L.O.

DENTAL SURGEONS

E. Armstrong, L.D.S., R.C.S., R.V. Appointed 22nd July, 1961

J. Brooks, B.D.S., L.D.S., D.R. Cleveleys 2005

E. Cates, L.D.S., R.C.S., R.P.H., R.V. Rothbury 245

K. W. Hilton, B.D.S. Guisborough 3217

V. M. Rudy, B.D.S., L.D.S., R.V. Castleford 3597

I. J. Robinson, B.D.S., R.C.S., R.V. Castleford 3790

W. C. Wightman, B.D.S., R.C.S., R.V. Rothbury 3283

SUPERVISORY DENTAL STAFF

A. Shaw, B.D.S., R.C.S. Wombridge 201

MIDWIVES

*	D.Cousins, S.R.N., S.C.M. 1 Barnsdale Estate, Cutsyke, Castleford.	Castleford 2314
	E.J.Dawson, S.C.M. 47 Beancroft Road, Castleford (Resigned 30.12.61)	Castleford 2087
	V. Sixsmith (nee Bramley), S.C.M. 47 Kendal Drive, Ferry Fryston, Castleford.	Castleford 2334
	D.H.Taylor, S.C.M. 24 Westmead, Airedale, Castleford.	Castleford 2703
	D.Tomlinson, S.C.M. 47 School Street, Wheldon Road, Castleford.	Castleford 2344
	M.Wylie, S.C.M. 25 Hulme Square, Ferry Fryston, Castleford.	Castleford 3485

* RELIEF MIDWIFE

HOME NURSES

	M.Andrew, S.R.N.,Q.I.D.N. 6 New Street, Wheldon Road, Castleford.	Castleford 2197
	A.K.Caraher, S.R.N.,Q.I.D.N. Flat No. 2, West Villa, Hightown, Castleford.	Castleford 3528
	M.Garbutt, S.R.N.,Q.I.D.N. 149 Redhill Avenue, Glasshoughton, Castleford.	Castleford 3749
	P.Grindel, S.R.N. 77 Pontefract Road, Castleford.	Castleford 3295
/	M.Horsfall, S.R.N.,Q.I.D.N. (Appointed 5th May, 1961) 7 Sheldrake Road, Love Lane, Castleford.	Castleford 4097
	J.M.Johnson, S.R.N.,Q.I.D.N. Flat No.1, West Villa, Hightown, Castleford.	Castleford 3550
	P.Tinker, S.R.N.,S.C.M.,Q.I.D.N. 18 Lancaster Street, Ferry Fryston, Castleford.	Castleford 3427

/ RELIEF HOME NURSE

ASSISTANT HOME NURSE

J.Baxter, S.E.A.N. Cawood Villas, Barnes Road, Castleford.	Castleford 2074

TRAINING CENTRE SUPERVISOR

Mrs. M. Phillips, Training Centre, Kershaw Avenue, Airedale, Castleford.	Castleford 2940

SPEECH THERAPIST

K.M.Wade, L.C.S.T.	Castleford 4201

RETIRED

* D.Cousins, S.S.A., S.O.M. Castleford 2314
1 Sarsfields Estate, Outgyle, Castleford.

E.L.Dawson, S.O.M. Castleford 2027
42 Beaconsfield Road, Castleford (Returned 24.12.61)

V. Simmonds (nee Bramley), S.O.M. Castleford 2334
47 Kendal Drive, Ferry Fryston, Castleford.

D.H.Taylor, S.O.M. Castleford 2703
24 Westwood, Airedale, Castleford.

D.Tomlinson, S.O.M. Castleford 2344
47 School Street, Whelden Road, Castleford.

H.Wylie, S.O.M. Castleford 3485
25 Halme Square, Ferry Fryston, Castleford.

* RELIEF MIDWIVES

NOW RETIRED

E.Andrew, S.R.N.,S.C.M.B.E. Castleford 2197
6 Low Street, Whelden Road, Castleford.

A.K.Carpenter, S.R.N.,S.C.M.B.E. Castleford 3528
Flat No. 2, West Villa, Hightown, Castleford.

E.Corbett, S.R.N.,S.C.M.B.E. Castleford 3749
149 Bodmill Avenue, Glasshoughton, Castleford.

F.Gutshall, S.R.N. Castleford 3295
77 Pontefract Road, Castleford.

H.Horsfall, S.R.N.,S.C.M.B.E. (Appointed 5th May, 1964) Castleford 4097
7 Shelderike Road, Low Lane, Castleford.

J.M.Johnson, S.R.N.,S.C.M.B.E. Castleford 3390
Flat No.1, West Villa, Hightown, Castleford.

P.Turner, S.R.N.,S.C.M.B.E.,S.C.M.B.E. Castleford 3427
18 Lancaster Street, Ferry Fryston, Castleford.

* RELIEF HOME NURSE

ASSISTANT HOME NURSE

A.Baxter, S.R.A.N. Castleford 2074
Cawood Village, Barnes Road, Castleford.

TRAINING CENTRE SUPERVISOR

Mrs. M. Williams, Castleford 2240
Training Centre, Ketchen Avenue, Airedale, Castleford.

DRIVER TELEPHONIST

A.Jones, L.C.G.T. Castleford 1201

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Divisional Public Health Office,
"Castledene"
Pontefract Road,
Castleford.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting to you my twenty first Annual Report, being a report on the health of your district for the year 1961.

Brief Comments

1. The Castleford Birth Rate after remaining steady at around 16 per 1,000 Home Population for the preceding three years dropped in 1961 to 15.05 per 1,000.

The Death Rate shows an increase of 1.8 per 1,000 over the previous year whilst the figure for the Country as a whole has increased by 0.5 per 1,000. The increase in Castleford can in the main be attributed to the rise in deaths from influenza and pneumonia and all forms of heart and circulatory diseases. There was a marked decrease in the number of deaths from all forms of cancer, including lung cancer.

2. There have been no notified cases of poliomyelitis since 1958 and it is now 12 years since the last case of diphtheria was notified. Fourteen pulmonary and two non-pulmonary cases of tuberculosis were notified. The number of whooping cough cases shows a considerable decrease from 198 in 1960 to only 38 in 1961, whilst, on the other hand, it was an epidemic year for measles when there were 1215 cases.

3. Our immunisation and vaccination programmes against Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus, have been promoted with the accustomed vigour of previous years and the complete eradication of Poliomyelitis and Diphtheria with the great diminution of whooping cough shows how successful we have been. The annual B.C.G. Programme which sets itself the task of discovering all school children in the 13 year old age group who are susceptible to Tuberculosis and protecting them with the B.C.G. Vaccine so that when they leave school and enter industry they can do so without fear of developing this disease, has proceeded with most encouraging results.

4. Our hospital liaison services have also had a most successful year especially the ones relating to the geriatric and diabetic patients. If there is to be a proper balance between the hospital services available and the domiciliary care of the patients, then an effective liaison service is an absolute must. Much progress has been made during the past year in the Mental Health Service where a new innovation was the formation of the Psychiatric Social Club, in Castleford and this will be reported upon at greater length in the section on Mental Health. The Heart and Lung Association, known locally as the T.B. After-Care Committee, has continued to provide for the emergency needs of people suffering from advance Heart and Lung complaints. The unique feature of this organisation is that, apart from a monetary grant of £165 from the County Council, all the money spent by this Committee has been raised and spent locally.

In conclusion may I thank the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and all members of the Council for their help and courteous reception throughout the year.

Yours faithfully,

J. M. PATERSON.

Medical Officer of Health.

Divisional Public Health Office,
"Castledene"
Portstewart Road,
Castleford.

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4. Our hospital Dental services have also had a most successful year especially the cases relating to the geriatric and diabetic patients. If there is to be a proper balance between the hospital services available and the domiciliary care of the patients, then an effective dental service is an absolute must. Much progress has been made during the past year in the Dental Health Service where a novel innovation was the formation of the Psychiatric Social Club, in Castleford and this will be reported upon at greater length in the section on Dental Health. The Heart and Lung Association,known locally as the T.B. After-Care Committee, has continued to provide for the emergency needs of people suffering from advance Heart and Lung complaints. The unique feature of this organisation is that apart from a monetary grant of £165 from the County Council, all the money spent by this Committee has been raised and spent locally.

In conclusion may I thank the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and all members of the Council for their help and courteous reception throughout the year.

Yours faithfully,

J. M. PATERSON.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Area (Acres).....	4,394	
Population (estimated R.G.1961)...	40,500	
Population (estimated R.G.1938)...	43,090	
Number of Inhabited Houses (1961).	13,041	
Number of Inhabited Houses (1938).	11,026	
Rateable Value.....	£384,145	
Sum represented by a Penny Rate...	£1,516	
Density of Population.....	9.2	persons per acre.

The Borough of Castleford is divided into 10 wards, namely:-

Airedale, Carlton, Fryston, Glass Houghton, Half Acres, Redhill, Smawthorne, Wheldale-Lock Lane, Whitwood and Whitwood Mere.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Comparability Factors

Births - 0.97

Deaths - 1.32

	Male	Female	Total	
Live Births Legitimate Illegitimate	 334 15	 271 8	 605 23	Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated Home Population - 15.51 (corrected 15.05)
Still Births Legitimate Illegitimate	 9 -	 6 -	 15 -	Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births - 23.3
Total Births Legitimate Illegitimate	 343 15	 277 8	 620 23	
Deaths	265	211	476	Death Rate per 1,000 estimated Home Population - 11.8 (corrected - 15.5)

LIVE BIRTH RATES (per 1,000 Home Population)

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Live Birth Rate for Castleford (corrected for age and sex distribution)	14.19	14.77	16.02	16.00	16.02	15.05
Live Birth Rate for England and Wales	15.7	16.1	16.7	16.5	17.1	17.4
Live Birth Rate for the West Riding Administrative County	16.4	16.7	16.7	16.5	17.1	17.4

STILL BIRTH RATES (per 1,000 Live and Still Births)

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Still Birth Rate for Castleford	25.3	30.5	21.3	22.7	35.0	23.3
Still birth Rate for England & Wales	23.0	22.4	21.6	20.7	19.7	18.7

SECTION I

Statistics and General Conditions of the Area

Area (Acres).....	4,394
Population (estimated R.G. 1951)...	40,500
Population (estimated R.G. 1939)...	42,000
Number of Inhabited Houses (1951).	13,047
Number of Inhabited Houses (1939).	11,056
Rateable Value.....	£224,145
Sum represented by a Penny Rate...	£1,516
Density of Population.....	9.2 persons per acre.

The Borough of Dartford is divided into 10 wards, namely:-

Airedale, Darlton, Frystone, Glass Houghton.
Half Acres, Hadsill, Sawthorne, Thelaine-
Lock Lane, Whitwood and Ulstwood Mere.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Comparability Factors

Birth - 0.97

Death - 1.12

	Male	Female	Total	
Live Birth				
Legitimate	334	271	605	Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated Home Population - 15.51 (corrected 15.05).
Illegitimate	15	8	23	
Still Birth				
Legitimate	9	6	15	Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births - 24.3
Illegitimate	-	-	-	
Total Births				
Legitimate	343	277	620	
Illegitimate	15	8	23	
Deaths	265	211	476	Death Rate per 1,000 estimated Home Population - 11.8 (corrected - 13.3)

LIVE BIRTH RATES (per 1,000 Home Population)

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Live Birth Rate for Dartford (corrected for age and sex distribution)	14.14	14.77	15.02	16.60	14.66	15.05
Live Birth Rate for England and Wales	15.7	16.1	16.7	16.5	17.1	17.4
Live Birth Rate for the Best Rating Administrative County	16.6	16.7	16.7	16.5	17.1	17.4

STILL BIRTH RATES (per 1,000 Live and Still Births)

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Still Birth Rate for Dartford	24.3	30.7	24.3	22.7	35.0	23.3
Still Birth Rate for England & Wales	23.0	22.4	21.6	20.7	19.7	18.7

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The infantile mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 registered live births.

	1958	1959	1960	1961
Number of Deaths	15	15	15	14
Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 Live Births	22	22	22	22
Death Rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate Live Births	18	20	21	22
Death Rate of Illegitimate infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	136	80	42	44
Death Rate for England & Wales	23	22	22	21
Death Rate for the West Riding Administrative County	24	24	23	25

Of the 14 deaths which took place of children under one year of age, 9 were males and 5 were females.

On investigation, the main causes of death were shown to be as follows:

Prematurity	3	Cortical atrophy	1
Birth Trauma	1	Acute bronchitis	1
Menigomyelocele	1	Pneumonia and otitis media	1
Broncho pneumonia	4	Haemorrhagic broncho pneumonia bilaterally	1
Congenital Hydrocephalus	1		

The age groups at which death occurred were:-

0 - 24 hours	1 - 7 days	1 - 4 weeks	1 - 12 months
2	2	1	9

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

The neo-natal mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants under four weeks of age per 1,000 Live Births.

	1958	1959	1960	1961
Number of Deaths	12	7	12	5
Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 Live Births	17.4	10.2	17.4	8.0
Death Rate for England & Wales	16.2	15.8	15.6	15.5

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births { No. - 4; Rate - 6.4 }

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE

Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 Live and Still Births { No. - 19; Rate - 29.5 }

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The infantile mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 registered live births.

	1958	1959	1960	1961
Number of Deaths	15	15	15	14
Death Rate of all Infants per 1,000 Live Births	22	22	22	22
Death Rate of Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	18	20	21	22
Death Rate of Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	136	80	42	44
Death Rate for England & Wales	23	22	22	21
Death Rate for the West Riding Administrative County	24	24	23	25

Of the 14 deaths which took place of children under one year of age, 9 were males and 5 were females.

On investigation, the main causes of death were found to be as follows:

Prematurity	3	Cardiac atrophy	1
Birth Trauma	1	Acute bronchitis	1
Hemangioblastoma	1	Pneumonia and septic meningitis	1
Broncho pneumonia	4	Enterovirus broncho pneumonia	1
Congenital Hydrocephalus	1	Bilaterally	1

The age groups at which death occurred were:-

0 - 24 hours	1 - 7 days	1 - 4 weeks	1 - 12 months
2	2	1	9

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

The neo-natal mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants under four weeks of age per 1,000 live births.

	1958	1959	1960	1961
Number of Deaths	12	7	12	5
Death Rate of all Infants per 1,000 Live Births	17.4	10.2	17.4	7.0
Death Rate for England & Wales	15.2	15.5	15.6	15.3

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births { Ro. - 4
{ Eng. - 5.4

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE

Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live and still births { Ro. - 19
{ Eng. - 20.5

Reproductive Wastage is a term introduced to include infant deaths and still-births as shown on the previous page, together with the loss of infant life from spontaneous or induced abortion. Although figures regarding abortion are obviously not available, it is estimated that around 13% of all conceptions in England and Wales (and locally) are lost in this way.

DEATH RATES (per, 1,000 Home Population)

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Death Rate for Castleford (corrected for age and sex distribution	13.73	13.46	12.8	14.3	13.7	15.5
Death Rate for England and Wales	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.5	12.0
Death Rate for the West Riding Administrative County	11.8	11.7	11.9	11.6	11.5	13.4

	CRUDE RATES FOR CASTLEFORD		
	1959	1960	1961
All Causes	10.8	10.4	11.8
Tuberculosis, respiratory	0.10	0.12	0.15
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1.00	0.00	0.00
Cancer of lung and bronchus	0.55	0.50	0.37
Cancer, all sites	1.94	2.25	1.93
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	1.29	1.49	1.78
Coronary disease and angina	1.61	1.68	1.93
Heart and circulatory, all forms	3.91	3.50	4.37
Pneumonia	0.59	0.34	0.69
Respiratory diseases - all forms	1.63	1.10	2.02

CAUSES OF DEATH (figures taken from Registrar General's Tables)

	1959			1960			1961		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	1	4	4	1	5	6	-	6
Tuberculosis, other forms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	13	18	7	5	12	11	2	13
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	22	1	23	19	2	21	11	4	15
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	5	5	-	9	9	1	9	10
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2	2	-	4	4	-	5	5
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	11	19	30	25	20	45	19	14	33
Carried forward	41	44	85	55	41	96	49	35	84

Surveillance Factors is a term introduced to include infant deaths and availability as shown on the previous page, together with the loss of infant life from prematurity or induced abortion. Although figures regarding abortion are obviously not available, it is evident that around 12% of all conceptions in England and Wales (and locally) are lost in this way.

INFANT DEATHS (Inc. 1,000 Born Population)

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Death Rate for Guernsey (corrected for age and sex distribution)	13.73	13.46	12.8	14.2	12.7	15.3
Death Rate for England and Wales	17.7	17.5	17.2	17.6	17.5	17.0
Death Rate for the East Riding Administrative County	18.8	18.7	18.3	17.6	17.5	18.4

CAUSE RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION

	1959	1960	1961
All Causes	10.8	10.4	11.8
Tuberculosis, respiratory	0.10	0.12	0.15
Other forms of Tuberculosis	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cancer of lung and bronchus	0.35	0.18	0.37
Cancer, all sites	1.94	2.35	1.90
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	1.39	1.29	1.19
Coronary disease and angina	1.61	1.88	1.83
Heart and circulatory, all forms	3.91	3.99	4.37
Pneumonia	0.69	0.24	0.69
Respiratory diseases - all forms	1.61	1.10	2.02

CAUSES OF DEATH (Figures taken from Registrar General's Returns)

	1959			1960			1961		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	1	4	4	1	5	6	-	6
Tuberculosis, other forms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	13	16	7	5	12	11	2	13
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	32	3	35	19	2	21	11	4	15
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	5	5	-	9	9	-	9	10
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2	2	-	4	4	-	5	5
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	11	19	30	35	20	45	19	14	33
Cerebral Vascular	41	44	85	55	41	96	45	35	84

	1959			1960			1961		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Brought forward	41	44	85	55	41	96	49	35	84
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	1	3	3	-	3	2	-	2
Diabetes	1	4	5	1	5	6	2	4	6
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	29	25	56	32	30	62	25	47	72
Coronary disease, angina	46	21	67	39	31	70	57	21	78
Hypertension with heart disease	8	7	15	4	3	7	6	4	10
Other heart disease	28	43	71	21	33	54	30	36	66
Other circulatory disease	4	6	10	9	6	15	11	12	23
Influenza	4	4	8	-	-	-	7	6	13
Pneumonia	19	6	25	5	9	14	16	12	28
Bronchitis	25	6	31	17	11	28	31	8	39
Other diseases of the respiratory system	4	-	4	2	2	4	1	1	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	2	6	-	6	-	1	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	2	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	2	4	-	2	2	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	-	-	-	8	8	2	4	6
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	16	22	38	16	14	30	13	11	24
Motor vehicle accidents	6	-	6	4	2	6	5	2	7
All other accidents	8	8	16	8	5	13	5	3	8
Suicide	1	1	2	3	5	8	2	1	3
Homocide and operations of war	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	250	201	451	227	207	434	265	211	476

	1959			1960			1961		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Brought forward	41	44	85	35	41	76	45	35	80
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	1	3	3	-	3	2	-	2
Diabetes	1	4	5	1	5	6	2	4	6
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	25	25	50	32	20	52	25	17	42
Coronary disease, angina	36	21	57	35	31	70	37	21	58
Hypertension with heart disease	8	7	15	4	3	7	6	4	10
Other heart disease	20	43	71	21	33	54	30	36	66
Other circulatory disease	4	6	10	9	6	15	11	12	23
Influenza	4	[illegible]	8	-	-	-	7	6	13
Pneumonia	19	6	25	5	9	14	16	12	28
Bronchitis	25	6	31	17	11	28	31	8	39
Other diseases of the respiratory system	4	-	4	2	2	4	7	1	8
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	2	6	-	6	-	1	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	2	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	2	4	-	2	2	1	1	2
Hypertrophia of prostate	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy, abortion and abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	-	-	-	5	5	2	4	6
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	16	22	38	15	14	29	13	11	24
Motor vehicle accidents	6	-	6	4	2	6	5	2	7
All other accidents	6	5	11	3	5	13	5	3	8
Suicide	7	1	8	3	5	8	2	1	3
Homicide and operations of war	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	250	207	457	227	207	434	265	214	479

COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL DATA FOR THE PERIOD 1952 - 1961 INCLUSIVE

Year	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate	TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE		Cancer Death Rate	NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM			
					Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary		Pneumonia	Bronchitis	Cancer of lung and bronchus	Coronary Disease & angina
1952	16.99	9.67	41	1.33	0.19	0.02	1.64	24	30	8	52
1953	15.45	9.44	38	-	0.26	0.09	1.57	17	31	9	44
1954	15.83	10.17	28	-	0.26	-	1.76	17	39	15	45
1955	14.56	10.12	26	-	0.17	0.02	1.86	14	23	18	61
1956	14.78	10.33	16	1.6	0.22	-	1.68	12	36	14	59
1957	15.2	10.2	32	-	0.07	-	1.82	23	29	18	47
1958	16.52	9.7	22	-	0.07	0.05	1.61	21	27	9	60
1959	16.48	10.8	22	-	0.10	-	1.94	25	31	23	67
1960	16.53	10.4	22	-	0.12	-	2.25	14	28	21	70
1961	15.51	11.8	22	-	0.15	-	1.93	28	39	15	78

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1961 IN AGE GROUPS

NOTIFIED DISEASE	Under 1 year	1 - 2	3 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15-24	25 & over	No Age	Total	Removed to Hospital
Measles	61	277	370	448	52	4	3	-	1215	8
Whooping Cough	6	8	12	12	-	-	-	-	38	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	1	4	8	2	1	-	-	16	6
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polio-encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTIFIED DISEASE	0 - 5	5 - 15	15-44	45-64	65 & over	No Age	Total	Removed to Hospital
Dysentery	5	6	4	-	-	-	15	3
Erysipelas	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Pneumonia	4	-	3	6	3	-	16	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Food Poisoning	3	3	1	1	1	-	5	1
Meningococcal Meningitis	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Paratyphoid Fever	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	2

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1961 BY AGE GROUPS

NOTIFIED DISEASE	Under 1 year	1 - 2	3 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15-24	25 & over	No Age	Total	Removed to Hospital
Measles	61	277	370	446	52	4	3	-	1215	8
Whooping Cough	6	8	12	12	-	-	-	-	38	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever	-	1	4	8	2	1	-	-	16	6
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polio-encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTIFIED DISEASE	0 - 5	5 - 15	15-44	45-64	65 & over	No Age	Total	Removed to Hospital
Dysentery	5	6	4	-	-	-	15	3
Erysipelas	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Pneumonia	4	-	3	6	3	-	16	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Food Poisoning	3	3	1	1	1	-	5	1
Meningococcal Septicaemia	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Paratyphoid Fever	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	2

TABLE SHOWING NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES RECEIVED 1952 - 1961

Year	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Polio-myelitis	Dysentery	Pneumonia	Food Poisoning	Meningo-coccal Meningitis
1952	385	300	43	-	1	66	6	-
1953	563	108	154	1	3	59	-	-
1954	35	76	26	1	5	30	6	1
1955	740	24	9	8	55	15	-	-
1956	10	27	25	5	10	26	3	4
1957	911	27	16	4	-	26	2	2
1958	7	7	158	9	16	12	-	2
1959	693	15	60	-	8	43	3	6
1960	160	198	15	-	12	9	8	-
1961	1215	38	16	-	15	16	5	2

TUBERCULOSIS SERVICE Clinical facilities are provided at the Pontefract Chest Clinic and a Tuberculosis Health Visitor is employed who carries out regular home supervision of all patients.

Free milk is provided by the County Council at the discretion of the Divisional Medical Officer in conjunction with a recommendation by the Consultant Chest Physician in charge of the Clinic.

Total notifications	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
At all ages	7	7	-	2	6	-	-	-
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
10 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 25	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
45 - 55	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	3	1	-	-	4	-	-	-
Over 65	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-

All close contacts of Tuberculosis must be examined at a chest clinic to find the source of infection and others suffering from the disease. This is particularly needful in the case of school childrean and calls for the examination of school contacts.

Ratio of contacts seen by the Chest Physician to number of cases notified.

Year	No. of actual cases notified	No. of contacts found and examined	Ratio of cases notified to contacts examined
1959	13	56	4.31 to 1
1960	16	137	8.50 to 1
1961	15	94	6.27 to 1

Of the 94 contacts who were examined,
1 active case of tuberculosis was found.

TUBERCULOSIS SERVICE Clinical facilities are provided at the Fontefract Chest Clinic and a Tuberculosis Health Visitor is employed who carries out regular home supervision of all patients.

Free milk is provided by the County Council at the discretion of the Medical Officer in conjunction with a recommendation by the Consultant Chest Physician in charge of the Clinic.

Total notifications	NEW CASES				REMAINING			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All ages	7	7	-	2	6	-	-	-
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
10 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 25	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
45 - 55	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	3	1	-	-	4	-	-	-
Over 65	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-

All close contacts of Tuberculosis must be examined at a chest clinic to find the source of infection and others suffering from the disease. This is particularly needful in the case of school children and calls for the examination of school contacts.

Ratio of contacts seen by the Chest Physician to number of cases notified.

Year	No. of actual cases notified	No. of contacts found and examined	Ratio of cases notified to contacts examined
1959	13	56	4.31 to 1
1960	16	137	8.56 to 1
1961	15	94	6.27 to 1

Of the 94 contacts who were examined,
1 active case of tuberculosis was found.

Table showing numbers on register and
Deaths from Tuberculosis, 1952 - 1961

Year	Number on Register		Number of Deaths	
	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary
1952	278	73	8	1
1953	297	54	9	2
1954	285	49	16	3
1955	302	47	6	1
1956	301	47	4	1
1957	315	42	3	-
1958	315	33	3	2
1959	305	29	4	-
1960	297	29	5	-
1961	285	25	6	-

Comparison between numbers on
Tuberculosis Register in 1960 and 1961

	1960			1961		
	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	Total
Number of cases on Register 1st Jan.	305	29	344	297	29	336
New cases notified during the year	14	1	15	14	2	16
Restored to Register	1	-	1	-	-	-
Transferred from other areas	6	2	8	-	-	-
TOTALS	326	32	368	311	31	342
Number of cases removed from Register during the year	29	3	32	26	6	32
Number of cases left on register at end of year	297	29	336	285	25	310

Table showing numbers on register and
Deaths from Tuberculosis, 1952 - 1961

Year	Number on Register		Number of Deaths	
	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary
1952	275	73	8	1
1953	297	51	9	2
1954	305	45	16	3
1955	302	47	6	1
1956	301	47	4	1
1957	315	42	3	-
1958	315	33	3	2
1959	305	29	4	-
1960	297	29	5	-
1961	285	25	6	-

Comparison between numbers on
Tuberculosis Register in 1960 and 1961

	1960			1961		
	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	Total
Number of cases on Register 1st Jan.	305	29	334	297	29	326
New cases notified during the year	14	1	15	14	2	16
Restored to Register	1	-	1	-	-	-
Transferred from other areas	6	2	8	-	-	-
TOTALS	326	32	358	311	31	342
Number of cases removed from Register during the year	29	3	32	26	6	32
Number of cases left on register at end of year	297	29	326	285	25	310

SECTION III

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICES

A. HOSPITALS

No changes have occurred in the hospital facilities available within the Castleford Borough, thus the services remain as follows:-

General Hospital Accommodation All hospitals providing facilities for cases from the Castleford Borough are managed by the Pontefract Hospital Management Committee under the administration of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board. These hospitals are situated in Pontefract and Castleford. Additional facilities are also provided in Leeds and Wakefield.

Maternity Hospitals and Maternity Homes The booking of beds for expectant mothers at the Castleford Maternity Home is carried out through the Divisional Health Office on an agency basis. Abnormal cases are referred by their own general practitioner either for direct booking or as emergency cases to Manygates Maternity Hospital, Wakefield.

Isolation Hospitals Any case of acute poliomyelitis is normally admitted to Seacroft Hospital at Leeds, while patients suffering from other infectious diseases are admitted to either the same hospital or more generally to the Burntwood Hospital at Brierley.

B. AMBULANCE SERVICE

The West Riding County Council provides the ambulance service for the Castleford district and the local depot is situated in Smawthorne Lane, Castleford, telephone Castleford 2281.

C. LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Medical Research Council of the Ministry of Health is responsible for the administration of the Public Health Laboratory at Wood Street, Wakefield. Specimens for bacteriological, virological, entomological and chemical investigations are accepted by the Laboratory from general practitioners and Public Health Department staff.

SECTION IV

LIAISON WITH HOSPITAL SERVICES

PREVENTION - CARE AND AFTER CARE

LIAISON SCHEMES

The various schemes in operation in Castleford have continued satisfactorily during the year.

Tuberculosis Liaison Service

In addition to her routine visiting and attendances at the Pontefract Chest Clinic, the Tuberculosis Health Visitor visited 94 contacts of 15 notified cases and arranged for them to be seen and examined by the Chest Physician. Out of these one active case was discovered.

Diabetic Liaison Service

A total of 210 diabetic patients were on the register at the end of the year, and 136 visits were made by the Health Visitor during which patients were advised about their diets and given every assistance with regard to their general health and welfare.

Geriatric Liaison Service

The Health Visitor made a total of 260 visits to aged persons under the geriatric liaison scheme. Her work is of the utmost value both to the patient and to the Consultant Geriatrician for whom she provides information on the patients' social backgrounds. She attends a discharge conference at Headlands Hospital each week when case histories are discussed with a view to the supervision and follow up of patients after they have left hospital.

SECTION III

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE TRAINS SERVICES

A. HOSPITALS

No changes have occurred in the hospital facilities available within the Castleford Borough, thus the services remain as follows:-

General Medical Accommodation - All hospital providing facilities for cases from the Castleford Borough are managed by the Pontefract Hospital Management Committee under the administration of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board. These hospitals are situated in Pontefract and Castleford. Ambulance facilities are also provided in Leeds and Wakefield.

Maternity Hospitals and Maternity Homes - The booking of beds for expectant mothers at the Castleford Maternity Home is carried out through the Divisional Health Office on an agency basis. Abnormal cases are referred by their own general practitioner either for direct booking or as emergency cases to Mexborough Maternity Hospital, Wakefield.

Infectious Hospitals - Any case of acute poliomyelitis is normally admitted to Seacroft Hospital at Leeds, while patients suffering from other infectious diseases are admitted to either the same hospital or more generally to the Purtreed Hospital at Wakefield.

B. AMBULANCE SERVICES

The West Riding County Council provides the ambulance service for the Castleford district and the local depot is situated in Queensbury Lane, Castleford, telephone Castleford 2271.

C. LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Medical Research Council of the Ministry of Health is responsible for the administration of the Public Health Laboratory at Food Street, Wakefield. Facilities for bacteriological, virological, serological and chemical investigations are accepted by the laboratory from general practitioners and Public Health Department staff.

SECTION IV

LIAISON WITH HOSPITAL SERVICES

INFECTIOUS - CARE AND AFTER CARE

LIAISON WORK:-

The various schemes in operation in Castleford have functioned satisfactorily during the year.

Tuberculosis Liaison Service

In addition to our routine visiting and attendance at the Pontefract Chest Clinic, the Tuberculosis Health Visitor visited 34 contacts of 15 notified cases and arranged for them to be seen and examined by the Chest Physician. Out of these one active case was discovered.

Diabetic Liaison Service

A total of 270 diabetic patients were on the register at the end of the year, and 152 visits were made by the Health Visitor during which patients were advised about their diets and given every assistance with regard to their general health and welfare.

Geriatric Liaison Service

The Health Visitor made a total of 320 visits to aged persons under the geriatric liaison scheme. Her work is of the utmost value both to the patient and to the Consultant Geriatrician for whom she provides information on the patients' social background. She attends a diagnostic conference at Horsforth Hospital each week when such patients are discussed with a view to the supervision and follow up of patients after they have left hospital.

Spastics Liaison Service

At the end of 1961 there were on the spastics register 22 adults and 42 children and during the year 85 visits were paid to these patients. The parents and relatives of this type of case are to be admired for the way in which they cope with the obvious problems and the Health Visitor's task is to help them both with advice and, what is equally as important, reassurance.

Maternity Home Liaison

The Castleford Maternity Home is visited twice and occasionally three times each week by the liaison health visitor who acts as a direct link between Matron and the District Health Visitors. Useful information regarding expectant mothers can in this way be readily obtained by Matron while on the other hand the District Health Visitor is given relevant information about the newly delivered mother and baby.

Castleford, Normanton & District Hospital Liaison Service

One regular visit each week is made to the hospital by the Health Visitor as well as further visits when necessary.

SECTION V (A)

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

	DAYS HELD	TIMES
INFANT WELFARE		
Old Council Offices, Sagar Street, Castleford.	Mon. & Thurs.	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, The Square, Airedale.	Mon. & Thurs.	2 - 4 p.m.
St. Paul's Church, Glass Houghton.	Tuesday	2 - 4 p.m.
West Villa, Lumley Street, Hightown.	Monday	2 - 4 p.m.
ANTE-NATAL		
Old Council Offices, Sagar Street, Castleford.	Alternate Weds.	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, The Square, Airedale.	1st,2nd & 4th Tuesdays.	2 - 4 p.m.
St. Paul's Church, Glass Houghton.	2nd & 4th Weds.	2 - 4 p.m.
West Villa, Lumley Street, Hightown.	Thursday	2 - 4 p.m.
RELAXATION CLASSES FOR EXPECTANT MOTHERS		
"Castledene", Pontefract Road, Castleford.	Tuesday	2.30 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, The Square, Airedale.	Wednesday	2 - 4 p.m.
SCHOOL CLINICS		
Old Council Offices, Sagar Street, Castleford.	Wednesday	9 a.m. - 12 noon
MINOR AILMENTS CLINICS		
Old Council Offices, Sagar Street, Castleford.	Monday & Friday	9 - 10.30 a.m.
Sessions are also held weekly at the following schools:-		
Redhill Infants' / Whitwood Mere Infants'		
New Fryston J.M.I. / Hightown C.of E. J.M.I.		
Glass Houghton J.M.I. / Castleford Nursery		
Ashton Road Infants' / Airedale Infants'		
Cutsyke Infants' / Oyster Park		
ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC		
"Castledene", Pontefract Road, Castleford.	Tuesday & Friday	9 - 11 a.m.

Quantity Clinic Service

At the end of 1951 there were on the quantity register 22 adults and 42 children and during the year 75 visits were paid in these patients. The parents and relatives of this type of case are to be endeavoured for the way in which they cope with the obvious problems and the Health Visitors task is to help them both with advice and, that is equally as important, reassurance.

Maternity Home Liaison

The Chatham District Nurse is visited, twice and occasionally three times each week by the liaison health visitor who acts as a direct link between Matron and the District Health Visitors. Information regarding expectant mothers can in this way be readily obtained, either while or the other hand the District Health Visitor is given receives information about the newly delivered mother and baby.

Convalescent, Expectant & Discharged Hospital Clinics Service

One regular visit each week is made to the hospital by the Health Visitor as well as further visits when necessary.

SECTION V (A)

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

	IN-PATIENTS	TIMES
INFANT WELFARE		
Old Council Offices, Sager Street, Gravesend.	Mon. & Thurs.	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, The Square, Aylesford.	Mon. & Thurs.	2 - 4 p.m.
St. Paul's Church, Glass Houghton.	Tuesday	2 - 4 p.m.
Post Villa, Lodge Street, Rochester.	Friday	2 - 4 p.m.
ANTE-NATAL		
Old Council Offices, Sager Street, Gravesend.	Alternate Weds.	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, The Square, Aylesford.	1st, 2nd & 4th Tuesdays.	2 - 4 p.m.
St. Paul's Church, Glass Houghton.	2nd & 4th Weds.	2 - 4 p.m.
Post Villa, Lodge Street, Rochester.	Thursday	2 - 4 p.m.
MEDICALLY ASSISTED ANTE-NATAL WOMEN		
"Cobham", Northfleet Road, Cobham.	Tuesday	2.30 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, The Square, Aylesford.	Wednesday	2 - 4 p.m.
BLOOD CLINICS		
Old Council Offices, Sager Street, Gravesend.	Wednesday	9 a.m. - 12 noon
DENTAL INFANTS CLINICS		
Old Council Offices, Sager Street, Gravesend.	Monday & Friday	9 - 10.30 a.m.
Dentists are also held weekly at the following schools:-		
Boulton Infants'	Whitehead Mere Road, Gravesend.	
Ebenezer I.M.I.	Highstone Road, Rochester.	
Glass Houghton I.M.I.	Chatham Street, Gravesend.	
Ashton Road Infants'	Aylesford Infants'	
Gordon Infants'	Oyster Park.	
DENTAL FOOTER CLINIC STAFF		
"Cobham", Northfleet Road, Cobham.	Monday & Friday	9 - 11 a.m.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES (cont'd)

		DAYS HELD	TIMES
SPECIALIST CLINICS			
Orthopaedic	"Castledene", Pontefract Road, Castleford.	2nd Tuesday	10 a.m. - 12 noon
Paediatric	"Castledene", Pontefract Road, Castleford.	3rd Wednesday	2 - 4 p.m.
Ophthalmic	"Castledene", Pontefract Road, Castleford.	Wednesday	10 a.m.- 12 noon 2 - 3 p.m.
Speech Therapy	Old Council Offices, Sagar Street, Castleford.	Tues. & Fridays Tuesday	9 a.m. - 12 noon 2 - 4 p.m.
Ear, Nose & Throat	Hightown Hospital, Castleford.	Alternate Weds.	12.15 p.m.
SMALLPOX, WHOOPING COUGH VACCINATIONS, DIPHTHERIA AND TETANUS IMMUNISATIONS All Infant Welfare Clinics.		By arrangement	
B.C.G. VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS		By arrangement with Divisional Health Office.	
VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS		By arrangement with Divisional Health Office.	

SECTION V (B)

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

Child Welfare Centre	No. of sessions during yr.	ATTENDANCES				Attending for first time
		0 - 1	Average per session	1 - 5	Average per session	0 - 1
The Square, Airedale.	96	5160	53.8	1055	11.0	328
Glass Houghton St. Paul's Institute	48	2469	51.4	553	11.5	111
Sagar Street, Castleford.	98	3997	40.8	1309	13.4	197
West Villa, Hightown, Castleford.	48	2129	44.4	479	10.0	98
TOTALS	290	13755	47.4	3396	11.7	734

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Centre	Number of sessions	Number of attendances	Average per session	No. attending for first time
Airedale	34	350	10.3	67
Glass Houghton	20	74	3.7	22
Sagar Street	25	157	6.3	29
Hightown	47	336	7.2	56
TOTALS	126	917	7.3	174

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES (cont'd)

		DAYS AND	TIMES
SPECIALIST CLINICS			
Orthopaedic	"Castledene", Pontefract Road, Castleford.	2nd Tuesday	10 a.m. - 12 noon
Paediatric	"Castledene", Pontefract Road, Castleford.	3rd Wednesday	2 - 4 p.m.
Ophthalmic	"Castledene", Pontefract Road, Castleford.	Wednesday	10 a.m.- 12 noon 2 - 3 p.m.
Speech Therapy	Old Council Offices, Sagar Street, Castleford.	Thurs. & Friday Tuesday	9 a.m. - 12 noon 2 - 4 p.m.
Ear, Nose & Throat	Highthorn Hospital, Castleford.	Alternate Weds.	12.15 p.m.
SMALLPOX, SMOOTHED COUGH VACCINATIONS, DIPHTHERIA AND TETANUS IMMUNISATIONS			
All Infant Welfare Clinics.		By arrangement	
B.C.G. VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS		By arrangement with Divisional Health Office.	
VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS		By arrangement with Divisional Health Office.	

SECTION V (5)

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

Child Welfare Centre	No. of sessions during yr.	ATTENDANCES 0 - 1	Average per session	1 - 5	Average per session	Attending for first time 0 - 1
The Square, Airedale.	96	5160	53.8	1055	11.0	328
Glass Houghton St. Paul's Institute	48	2459	51.4	533	11.5	111
Sagar Street, Castleford.	98	3997	40.8	1309	13.4	197
West Villa, Highthorn, Castleford.	48	2129	44.4	479	10.0	98
TOTALS	290	13745	47.4	3396	11.7	734

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Centre	Number of sessions	Number of attendances	Average per session	No. attending for first time
Airedale	34	350	10.3	67
Glass Houghton	20	74	3.7	22
Sagar Street	25	157	6.3	29
Highthorn	47	336	7.2	56
TOTALS	126	917	7.3	174

SECTION V (C)

PREMATURE BIRTHS

Table showing details of the premature infants born in Castleford during 1961

Birth Weight	TOTAL BORN				No. who died under 28 days		No. survived 28 days
	DEAD		ALIVE				
	at home	in hospital	at home	in hospital	at home	in hosp.	
Under 3 lbs.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
3 - 4 lbs.	-	-	1	8	1	2	6
4 - 5½ lbs.	-	4	2	30	-	-	32
TOTAL	-	5	3	38	1	2	38

SECTION V(D)

HOME NURSING SERVICE

Home Nurses employed by the County Council visit the homes of sick patients and provide general nursing care and injections for a variety of conditions under the direction of the patients' general practitioners. The Nurses' work involves attendance on any person of any age but the majority of cases are of the aged group.

Year	No. of cases	Total number of visits
1960	678	21,418
1961	709	21,716

Average visit load in Castleford per Home Nurse - 3102

Average accepted visit load per Home Nurse - 3000

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

Domiciliary midwives are provided by the County Council to attend home confinements. Each nurse has had special training in the administration of analgesics and, as well as all the normal midwifery equipment, is issued with a gas and air machine and a trilene machine for use in providing light anaesthesia during childbirth.

The midwives in Castleford also hold a Relaxation Exercise Class for expectant mothers each week at "Castledene". Although the practice of helping the expectant mother in her approach to her confinement by means of relaxation and exercises is no longer regarded as a new innovation, there is always scope, as in all things, for fresh ideas and improved techniques and with this in mind, the County Council organise refresher courses which midwives attend periodically. These courses enable the midwives to add to their knowledge of ante-natal exercises and to receive instruction in teaching methods.

	1958		1959		1960		1961	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No. delivered in hospital	441	63	465	66	479	67	446	69
No. delivered by Domiciliary Midwives	262	37	239	34	235	33	197	31
Total	703	100	704	100	714	100	643	100
Domiciliary cases delivered under Gas and Air Analgesia	215	82	224	87	171	73	82	42
Domiciliary cases delivered under Trilene	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	45

SECTION V (a)

PREMATURE BIRTHS

Table showing details of the premature infants born in Castleford during 1961

Birth Weight	DEAD at home	DEAD in hospital	ALIVE at home	ALIVE in hospital	TOTAL BORN No. who died under 28 days at home	TOTAL BORN No. who died under 28 days in hosp.	No. survived 28 days
Under 3 lbs.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
3 - 4 lbs.	-	-	1	8	1	2	6
4 - 5½ lbs.	-	4	2	30	-	-	32
TOTAL	-	5	3	38	1	2	38

SECTION VI(b)

HOME NURSING SERVICE

Home Nurses employed by the County Council visit the homes of sick patients and provide general nursing care and injections for a variety of conditions under the direction of the patients' general practitioners. The Nurses' work involves attendance on any person of any age but the majority of cases are of the aged pro

Year	No. of cases	Total number of visits
1960	678	21,318
1961	709	21,776

Average visit load in Castleford per Home Nurse - 3102

Average accepted visit load per Home Nurse - 3000

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

Domiciliary midwives are provided by the County Council to attend home confinements. Each nurse has had special training in the administration of anaesthetics and, as well as all the normal midwifery equipment, is issued with a gas and air machine and a bright machine for use in providing light anaesthesia during midwifery.

The midwives in Castleford also hold a Relaxation Exercise Class for expectant mothers which is held at "Castledene". Although the practice of helping the expectant mother in her approach to her confinement by means of relaxation and exercises is no longer regarded as a new innovation, there is always scope, as in all things, for fresh ideas and improved techniques and with this in mind, the County Council organise refresher courses with midwives attend periodically. These courses enable the midwives to add to their knowledge of ante-natal exercises and to receive instruction in teaching methods.

	1958 No.	1958 %	1959 No.	1959 %	1960 No.	1960 %	1961 No.	1961 %
No. delivered in hospital	447	63	465	66	477	67	446	69
No. delivered by Domiciliary Midwives	260	37	239	34	235	33	197	31
Total	703	100	704	100	712	100	643	100
Domiciliary cases delivered under Gas and Air Analgesia	215	82	226	87	171	73	82	42
Domiciliary cases delivered under Trilene	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	45

RELAXATION EXERCISE CLINICS

Name of Centre	No. of patients attending	No. of attendances
Castledene	33	291
Airedale	6	85

HEALTH VISITING SERVICE

A full complement of staff, including one tuberculosis Health Visitor, was employed in the Borough, and in accordance with the National Health Service their duties were many and varied.

Home visiting, to advise on the care of young children, persons suffering from illness (including adults) and expectant and nursing mothers, is carried out by Health Visitors whilst cleanliness inspections of school children is carried out in schools by the Assistant Health Visitors.

During the year under review, a total of 18,811 effective visits were made by qualified Health Visitors to the under-mentioned classes of cases:-

T.B.Households	-	1711
Expectant mothers	-	474
Children under 1 year	-	3948
Children 1 - 2 years	-	1459
Children 2 - 5 years	-	1325
Others	-	9894
		18,811

No. of children under 5 visited during the year - 1598
Total number of families or households visited - 2736

SECTION V (E)

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

Domestic help is provided wherever and whenever necessary to any household where there is a medical need. Cases generally are classed under the headings of Maternity, Tuberculosis, Aged and Infirm and a further category known as "Others". By far the greatest user of this service is the Aged or Infirm patient who, not unnaturally shows a great appreciation of any help provided.

Applicants are required where possible to make some financial contribution to this service and this is assessed according to their circumstances by the Welfare Department.

During the year the equivalent of 38½ full-time Home Helps was allocated to this Division and the number of cases in Castleford provided with the services of a Home Help was 480, made up as follows:

Type of case	No. of cases	Hours	Percentage
Maternity	10	335	0.7
Tuberculosis	11	848	1.7
Chronic	440	47030	94.1
Others	19	1726	3.5
	480	49939	100.0

HEMATOLOGY MEMORIAL CENTRE

Name of Centre	No. of patients attending	No. of attendances
Castledene	33	291
Airedale	6	85

HEALTH VISITING SERVICE

A full complement of staff, including one Tuberculosis Health Visitor, was employed in the Borough, and in accordance with the National Health Service their duties were carry and varied.

Home visiting, to advise on the care of young children, persons suffering from illness (including mental) and expectant and nursing mothers, is carried out by Health Visitors. Joint clinic inspections of school children is carried out in schools by the Assistant Health Visitors.

During the year under review, a total of 18,811 effective visits were made by qualified Health Visitors to the under-mentioned classes of cases:-

T.B.Suspicion	-	1771
Expectant mothers	-	474
Children under 1 year	-	5958
Children 1 - 2 years	-	4159
Children 2 - 5 years	-	4325
Others	-	5024
		18,811

No. of children under 5 visited during the year - 1595
Total number of families or households visited - 8236

SECTION V (B)

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

Domestic help is provided whenever and wherever necessary to any household where there is a medical need. Cases generally are classed under the headings of Maternity, Tuberculosis, Aged and Infirm and a further category known as "Others". By far the greatest user of this service is the Aged or Infirm patient who, not unusually shows a great appreciation of any help provided.

Applicants are required where possible to make some financial contribution to this service and this is assessed according to their circumstances by the Welfare Department.

During the year the equivalent of 324 full-time Home Helps was allocated to this Division and the number of cases in Castledene associated with the services of a Home Help was 480, made up as follows:-

Type of case	No. of cases	Hours	Percentage
Maternity	10	315	0.7
Tuberculosis	11	648	1.7
Senile	440	47030	94.1
Others	19	1756	3.5
	480	49749	100.0

SECTION V (F)

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE

Provision of Nursing Equipment in the Home

Equipment such as special bedsteads, bed cradles, bed tables, commodes, lifting hoists, wheelchairs and walking aids can be loaned, free of charge, to patients being nursed in their own homes. The number of such loans to Castleford patients amounted during the year to 185.

Recuperative Home Treatment

Where it is considered that a patient's recovery from illness is likely to be assisted by a short stay in a recuperative home, this can be arranged under the County Council's Recuperative Home Treatment Scheme. Any charge made to the patient is based upon an assessment of his or her financial circumstances. During 1961 nine applications were received and approved and all the patients took advantage of the arrangements made.

Chiropody Treatment

Chiropody treatment is available free of charge to men and women of pensionable age, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers. The service is provided by the County Council throughout the agency of the local Old People's Committee. Normally the patients visit the Chiropodist for treatment but where necessary on medical grounds the Chiropodist can be authorised to attend the patient's own home. Each patient is allowed six treatments in any 12 months and during the year under review 927 patients received a total of 4234 treatments.

SECTION V (G)

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Psychiatric Social Club

The main innovation in the Service during 1961 was the formation of the Psychiatric Social Club at the Sagar Street Clinic, Castleford. The first meeting was held in the second week in September when the attendance was 13, but since then this has increased until by the end of the year the weekly average was over 20.

A wide variety of ages is catered for but the 30/40 group is mainly represented and although the members have suffered from various mental illnesses, the majority are chronic schizophrenic patients.

Each meeting is attended by the Senior Mental Welfare Officer and,usually, three Mental Welfare Officers and this arrangement permits not only of helping to organise activities, but also allows of individual attention being given to those patients who wish to discuss their varied problems.

Originally it was intended to run the Club on orthodox lines with the members forming their own committee. However, the few experiments that have been tried in giving leadership to various members have suggested that such a course might lead to undue dominance by the more forceful personalities in this community. As a result, no Committee has been formed and the Club is run more on the principle of a true democracy in which each member has a voice in what shall be done.

Before the formation of the Club, a study of case histories revealed that many patients, by reason of their mental illness, were seriously limited in the activities they could enjoy outside their own homes. In view of this it was decided to place emphasis on entertainment in the hope that recreation in a friendly atmosphere might, in itself, prove of greater therapeutic value. The success of this venture has been both surprising and gratifying, with noticeable improvement in the personal relationships of most of the members. For example one young woman who had become so introverted that she had rarely left the house during the preceding three years, now attends every week and joins in games and dancing.

SECTION V (b)

INVESTIGATION OF HOSPITALS, CARE AND AFTER CARE

Provision of Nursing Equipment in the Home

Equipment such as special beds, bed wheels, bed tables, commodes, lifting belts, wheelchairs and walking aids can be loaned, free of charge, to patients being nursed in their own home. The number of such loans to Castleton patients measured during the year to 1st.

Convalescent Home Treatment

Where it is considered that a patient's recovery from illness is likely to be assisted by a short stay in a convalescent home, this can be arranged under the County Council's Supplementary Home Treatment Scheme. Any charge made to the patient is based upon an assessment of his or her financial circumstances. During 1961 nine applications were received and approved and all the patients took advantage of the arrangements made.

Chiropody Treatment

Chiropody treatment is available free of charge to men and women of pensionable age, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers. The service is provided by the County Council throughout the agency of the local Old People's Committee. Normally the patients visit the Chiropodist for treatment but where necessary on medical grounds the Chiropodist can be authorised to attend the patient's own home. Each patient is allowed six treatments in any 12 months and during the year under review 527 patients received a total of 4214 treatments.

SECTION V (c)

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Psychiatric Social Club

The main innovation in the Service during 1961 was the formation of the Psychiatric Social Club at the Upper Street Clinic, Castleton. The first meeting was held in the second week in September when the attendance was 15, but since then this has increased until by the end of the year the weekly average was over 30.

A wide variety of ages is catered for but the 30/40 group is widely represented and although the members have suffered from various mental illnesses the majority are clinically schizophrenic patients.

Each meeting is attended by the Senior Mental Welfare Officer and usually three Mental Welfare Officers and this arrangement permits not only of helping the members activities, but also allows of individual attention being given to those patients who wish to discuss their related problems.

Originally it was intended to run the Club on orthodox lines with the members forming their own committee. However, the representatives that have been still in giving leadership to various positions have suggested that such a course might lead to undue domination by the more forceful personalities in this community. As a result, no Committee has been formed and the Club is run more on the principle of a true democracy in which each member has a voice in what shall be done.

Before the formation of the Club, a study of case histories revealed that many patients, by reason of their mental illness, were noticeably lacking in the activities they could enjoy outside their own homes. In view of this it was decided to place emphasis on entertainment in the hope that recreation in a friendly atmosphere might, in itself, prove of greater therapeutic value. The success of this venture has been both encouraging and gratifying, with notice improvement in the personal relationships of most of the members. For example one young woman who had become so introverted that she had rarely left the house during the preceding three years, now attends every week and joins in games and dancing.

The Mental Health Service has been in operation in Castleford since as far back as 1950 when one Mental Health Social Worker covered the needs of the whole of the Divisional area and we also had a Training Centre situated at Lock Lane, Castleford, for the mentally handicapped. Since the implementation of the Act of 1959 this service has gone forward with vigour under the local jurisdiction of the Divisional Medical Officer.

A Mental Welfare Officer is attached to Castleford for supervisory work in the Township. The services available include:-

(a) Assistance in the admission and conveyance to Psychiatric Hospitals of those patients in need of specialist nursing or treatment.

(b) The care and after-care in the community of subnormal and mentally ill persons who are on the psychiatric register. Under this heading the Mental Welfare Officer advises and helps patients and their relatives in a wide variety of social, environmental and emotional problems, often working in close conjunction with the Hospital Consultants and General Practitioners.

(c) Help in finding suitable employments, either via the Ministry of Labour services or on occasion by direct approach to sympathetic employers, and maintaining contact with the employer and the patient.

(d) The compilation of social histories and background reports as required by the Hospital Psychiatrist.

(e) The dissemination of mental health hygiene propaganda to correct unwise handling of patients and helping to neutralise all the misconceptions that have grown up over the years concerning the mentally disordered.

The volume of work done is increasing visibly as time goes on, so much so that an increase in the number of Mental Welfare Officers is anticipated in the future. This Service calls for close liaison with the general medical practitioners to whom I am indebted for their whole hearted co-operation.

It is envisaged that different types of Hostels and Homes will have to be provided for those patients who do not require the specialist services of a Psychiatric Hospital but who, nevertheless, are in need of a greater degree of care, attention or training than would otherwise be available in their own homes. In order to ensure that the requirements of your district are adequately catered for, I am at present undertaking a review of the possible future needs of all mentally disordered persons residing in the area.

The County Council, as Local Education Authority, have a duty under the Education Act, 1944, to arrange for the medical examination of any child over the age of two who appears to be suffering from such a disability of the mind as to make him or her unsuitable for education at school or who, it is thought, may be in need of special educational treatment as a handicapped child. This examination is designed to afford the County Council medical advice to enable them to decide (a) the kind of educational treatment required or (b) whether the child is unsuitable for education at school. Some children are so handicapped that normal and special schools would be of no value to them and these children are given help in ways more suited to their needs. Should the Council decide that a child is unsuitable for education at school it is their duty to place this fact on record. The child will then not be able to attend any of the County Council's Schools but as the Local Health Authority the responsibility for helping him or her will still remain that of the County Council. The decision of the County Council is, of course, not recorded until the parent or guardian of the child has been offered the opportunity of appeal to the Minister of Education.

The Mental Health Service has been in operation in Castleford since as far back as 1939 when one Mental Health Social Worker covered the needs of the whole of the Divisional area and we also had a Training Centre situated at Lock Lane, Castleford, for the mentally handicapped. Since the implementation of the Act of 1959 this service has gone forward with vigour under the local jurisdiction of the Divisional Medical Officer.

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(c) Help in finding suitable employments, either via the Ministry of Labour services or on occasion by direct approach to sympathetic employers, and maintaining contact with the employer and the patient.

(d) The compilation of social histories and background reports as required by the Hospital Psychiatrist.

(e) The dissemination of mental health hygiene propaganda in correct twelve handling of patients and helping to neutralise all the misconceptions that have grown up over the years concerning the mentally disordered.

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The County Council, as Local Education Authority, have a duty under the Education Act, 1944, to arrange for the medical examination of any child over the age of two who appears to be suffering from such a disability of the mind as to make him or her unsuitable for education at school or elsewhere. It is thought may be in need of special educational treatment as a handicapped child. This arrangement is designed to afford the County Council medical advice to enable them to decide (a) the kind of educational treatment required or (b) whether the child is unsuitable for education at school. Some children are so handicapped that normal and special schools would be of no value to them and these children are given help in ways more suited to their needs. Should the Council decide that a child is unsuitable for education or school it is their duty to place this fact on record. The child will then not be able to attend any of the County Council's Schools but as the local Health Authority the responsibility for helping him or her will still remain that of the County Council. The decision of the County Council is, of course, not reached until the parent or guardian of the child has been offered the opportunity of appeal to the Minister of Education.

To provide for the needs of such children an Occupation Centre was opened in Lock Lane, Castleford, in 1950 for mentally handicapped children. Although the conditions were primitive at this centre, much good pioneer work was done and continued to be done until 1960 when a new, more commodious building was provided at the Airedale Training Centre in which there were class rooms similar in structure and design to ordinary modern day schools. Every effort has also been made during this period to standardise the training of the teachers in the Centre and at the year end the male instructor for the senior boys was in the process of undergoing a full time course of training at a recognised training school in Birmingham. The Airedale Centre provides comprehensive accommodation for 52 pupils in the Junior Wing and 24 in the Senior. Apart from those attending from the Castleford and Normanton district, children also attend from the adjacent areas of the Pontefract, Rothwell, Tadcaster and Morley Health Divisions.

The basic "subjects" taught are discipline, habit formation and sense training, since, as will be readily appreciated, those habits take far longer for them to learn than normal children. They are also taught dancing, physical training, percussion band practice, miming and eurythmics, speech training, time, money, social training, art, singing etc.

In the case of the senior classes, the boys do woodowrk, stool making, leatherwork, physical training, gardening, money, time, vocabulary etc., and the girls sewing, knitting, domestic science, physical training, dancing, eurythmics, time, money, art, social training, vocabulary etc. These subjects provide a very full curriculum indeed. It is, however, an established fact that work of a simple repetitive nature far less frequently leads to boredom in the case of the mentally handicapped and efforts are being made to include in the curriculum simple crafts which could be made use of in the community.

In the coming year it is hoped to set in motion a scheme to extend the size of the present building so as to take 40 Junior and 64 Senior Pupils. There will also be a wing for a Special Care Unit.

An active Parent Teachers Association has been in operation for a number of years now and the parents of these children learn of the problems of others similarly placed. In this way they can the better handle their own particular problem. This committee fulfills a most utilitarian purpose in providing funds for additional equipment and for outings for the pupils.

SECTION V (H)

HEALTH EDUCATION

Health Education covers a wide variety of subjects and concerns not only the welfare of young children but also the family as a whole.

Because many of their husbands are shift workers, mothers in this area have little time to spare, between the preparation of meals, to spend more time at the clinic than it takes to have baby weighed and talk confidentially to the Health Visitor about any problems they may have. Any Health Education at the Infant Welfare Centre, therefore, must be presented in a brief but forceful manner and in this respect the shorter animated type of cine film has been found to be much more effective than the longer type which tends to lack the force in emphasising the major points.

Displays at the Clinic on particular subjects are very useful, especially when they stress a particular type of immunisation such as diphtheria and whooping cough etc., and this kind of display does, it is found, have a definite effect upon the mothers.

Apart from the work done in the Clinics, Health Education is also carried out in the schools, where films are shown and posters displayed and at the relaxation clinic where, naturally, the films shown and talks given are on topics of special regard to the expectant mothers.

To provide for the needs of such children an Occupation Centre was opened in Lock Lane, Castleford, in 1950 for mentally handicapped children. Although the conditions were prohibitive at this centre, much good pioneer work was done and continued to be done until 1960 when a new, more commodious building was provided at the Airedale Training Centre in which there are class rooms adapted in structure and design to ordinary modern day schools. Every effort has also been made during this period to stimulate the training of the teachers in the Centre and at the year end the main instructor for the senior boys was in the process of undertaking a full time course of training at a recognised training school in Birmingham. The Airedale Centre provides comprehensive accommodation for 52 pupils in the Junior Wing and 24 in the Senior. Apart from those attending from the Castleford and Normanton district, children also attend from the adjacent areas of the Pontefract, Rothwell, Tadcaster and Hartley Health Divisions.

The basic "subjects" taught are discipline, habit formation and sense training, since, as will be readily appreciated, these habits take far longer for them to learn than normal children. They are also taught dancing, physical training, personal hygiene practice, eating and supervision, speech training, time, money, social training, art, singing etc.

In the case of the senior classes, the boys do woodwork, metal welding, leatherwork, physical training, gardening, money, time, vocabulary etc., and the girls sewing, knitting, domestic science, physical training, dancing, conversation, time, money, art, social training, vocabulary etc. These subjects provide a very full curriculum indeed. It is, however, an established fact that work of a simple repetitive nature for long periods frequently leads to boredom in the case of the mentally handicapped and efforts are being made to include in the curriculum simple crafts which could be made use of in the community.

In the coming year it is hoped to set in motion a scheme to extend the size of the present building so as to take 40 Junior and 64 Senior Pupils. There will also be a wing for a Special Care Unit.

An active Parent Teachers Association has been in operation for a number of years now and the parents of these children learn of the problems of others similarly placed. In this way they can see the better handle their own particular problem. This committee fulfills a most utilitarian purpose in providing funds for additional equipment and for outings for the pupils.

SECTION V (H)

PUBLIC EDUCATION

Health Education covers a wide variety of subjects and concerns not only the welfare of young children but also the family as a whole.

Because many of their business are shift workers, mothers in this area have little time to spare, between the preparation of meals, to spend more time at the clinic than it takes to have baby weighed and talk confidentially to the Health Visitor about any problems they may have. Any Health Education at the Infant Welfare Centre, therefore, must be presented in a brief but forceful manner and in this respect the shorter animated type of film has been found to be much more effective than the longer type which tends to lack the force in emphasising the major points.

Displays at the Clinic on particular subjects are very useful, especially when they stress a particular type of immunisation such as diphtheria and whooping cough etc., and this kind of display does, it is found, have a definite effect upon the mothers.

Apart from the work done in the Clinics, Health Education is also carried out in the schools, where films are shown and posters displayed and at the relaxation clubs where, naturally, the films shown and talks given are on topics of special regard to the expectant mothers.

SECTION V (I)

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Routine medical examinations of school children are carried out in all maintained schools during each year. Each child, during its school life, is examined on four occasions, when he or she starts school, in the 8th-9th year, in the 11th-12th year and in the last year at school.

Consequent upon these examinations any child found to be suffering from any defect is recommended for special educational treatment best suited to his or her physical or mental condition. Should a consultant opinion be required, this is arranged for in conjunction with the child's general practitioner. Minor ailments are referred to the School or Minor Ailments Clinics held at the Sagar Street Child Welfare Centre and at various schools.

Specialist services are also provided and these include child guidance, speech therapy, paediatric, orthopaedic and ophthalmic clinics.

Periodic Inspections

Year of Birth	No. of pupils inspected	Physical condition of pupils inspected	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1957 & later	136	136	-
1956	316	316	-
1955	290	290	-
1954	121	120	1
1953	396	396	-
1952	228	228	-
1951	48	48	-
1950	366	364	2
1949	241	236	5
1948	38	37	1
1947	527	519	8
1946 & earlier	252	242	10
TOTALS	2959	2932	27

Other Inspections Special - 773 Re-inspections - 24

Cleanliness Inspections

Routine cleanliness inspections are carried out at every school periodically by Health Visitors. During 1961 individual examinations totalled 27,968 out of which 286 (1.02%) cases of uncleanliness were found.

Minor Ailments Clinic

237 sessions were held either at the Local Authority Clinic in Sagar Street or at certain schools in the area, and 1854 attendances were made at these sessions.

Ophthalmic Clinic

Sessions held	-	45
No. of children attending	-	473
Total attendances	-	537
No. prescribed spectacles	-	245

SECTION V (1)

SCHOOL/CHILDREN SERVICE

Health medical examinations of school children are carried out on all maintained schools during each year. Each child, during its school life, is examined on four occasions, when he or she starts school, in the fifth year, in the 11th-12th year and in the last year at school.

Consequent upon these examinations any child found to be suffering from any defect is recommended for special educational treatment best suited to his or her physical or mental condition. Should a consultant opinion be required, this is arranged for in conjunction with the child's general practitioner. Many children are referred to the School or Clinic Aliments Clinics held at the Sager Street Child Welfare Centre and at various schools.

Specialist services are also provided and these include child guidance, speech therapy, paediatric, orthopaedic and ophthalmic clinics.

Dentistry Inspections

Year of Birth	No. of pupils inspected	Physical condition of pupils inspected. Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1957 & later	136	136	-
1956	316	316	-
1955	290	290	-
1954	181	180	1
1953	396	396	-
1952	298	298	-
1951	48	48	-
1950	346	344	2
1949	241	236	5
1948	38	37	1
1947	327	318	9
1946 & earlier	252	242	10
TOTALS	[illegible]	[illegible]	27

Other Inspections

Special - 773 [illegible] - Inspections - 86

Cleanliness Inspections

Hygiene cleanliness inspections are carried out at every school periodically by Health Visitors. During 1961 individual examinations totalled [illegible] of which 386 (1.05%) cases of uncleanliness were found.

Minor Ailments Clinic

[illegible] were held either at the local Infants' Clinic in Sager Street or at certain schools in the area, and 1054 attendances were made at these sessions.

Cookery Info Clinic

Sessions held - 46
No. of children attending - [illegible]
Total attendances - 577
No. prescribed spectacles - 245

Orthopaedic Clinic

29 children made a total of 42 attendances and 4 sessions were held in 1961.

Paediatric Clinic

3 sessions were held during the year at which 13 children attended.

Ultra Violet Light Clinic

New Cases		Total number of attendances	
0 - 4	5 - 15	0 - 4	5 - 15
15	62	200	862

Ear, Nose & Throat Clinic

Sessions held - 23
No. of children attending - 28
No. of attendances - 78

Speech Therapy Clinic

110 sessions were held at which 41 children attended.

SECTION V (J)

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

B.C.G. Vaccination

	1960		1961	
No. of 13 year-old children on school register at beginningof year plus absentees from previous years		1194		982
No. offered tuberculin testing and vaccination if necessary		1194		982
No. of acceptances		692		596
No. tested		646		558
No. found positive (i.e. had already had contact with tuberculosis)	215		121	
No. negative	409		421	
No. not ascertained	22	646	16	558
No. vaccinated		409		421
Percentage of children who have been in contact with tuberculosis and discovered during the year		36%		22%
Percentage of children who have never been in contact with tuberculosis and discovered during the year		64%		78%

Diphtheria Immunisation

The following table shows the immunisations carried out during the year.

Primary		Refresher	
0 - 4	5 - 15	0 - 4	5 - 15
519	293	22	344

By the end of 1961, 63% of the 0 - 5 population and 87% of the 5 - 15 population had been immunised against Diphtheria. There has not been one confirmed notified case in twelve years.

Gatineau Clinic

29 children made a total of 42 attendances and 1 immunisation were held in 1961.

Desbiens Clinic

2 sessions were held during the year at which 13 children attended.

Alma Public Health Clinic

Per Cases		Total number of attendances	
0 - 4	5 - 15	0 - 4	5 - 15
15	62	200	862

Mar. Nova A Tuberc Clinic

Sessions held - 23
No. of children attending - 20
No. of attendances - 72

Grand Tronc Clinic

110 Sessions were held at which 41 children attended.

SECTION V (2)

IMMUNIZATION AND VACCINATION

B.C.G. Vaccination

	1960		1961	
No. of 13 year-old children on school registers at beginning year plus absentees from previous years		1194		982
No. offered tuberculin testing and vaccination if necessary		1194		982
No. of acceptances		692		795
No. tested		645		758
No. found positive (i.e. had already had contact with tuberculosis)	213		121	
No. negative	432		621	
No. not accreditated	22	644	16	742
No. vaccinated		409		721
Percentage of children who have been in contact with tuberculosis and discovered during the year		34%		22%
Percentage of children who have never been in contact with tuberculosis and discovered during the year		66%		78%

Diphtheria Immunization

The following table shows the immunizations carried out during the year.

Primary		Reinforcement	
0 - 4	5 - 15	0 - 4	5 - 15
519	291	22	144

By the end of 1961, 63% of the 0 - 5 population and 87% of the 5 - 15 population had been immunized against Diphtheria. There has not been one confirmed notified case in twelve years.

Vaccination Against Poliomyelitis

The following table shows the number of adults and children who had, by the end of 1961, received vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

0 - 4 years		5 - 15 years		15 years & over	
2 injections	3 injections	2 injections	3 injections	2 injections	3 injections
1595	923	6464	5770	3567	2513

In addition to those shown in the above table, 2442 fourth injections were given to children in the 5 - 12 year age group.

Vaccination Against Whooping Cough

The following table shows the vaccinations carried out over the past six years.

Year	Under 6 months	6 months to 1 yr.	1-2 years	2 - 3 years	3 - 4 years	4 - 5 years	Total
1956	-	158	53	4	5	4	220
1957	5	144	50	3	5	-	207
1958	6	160	61	20	7	-	254
1959	8	191	91	20	4	-	314
1960	9	220	98	21	6	-	354
1961	120		325	33	19	6	503

Vaccination Against Smallpox

The following table shows the vaccinations and re-vaccinations carried out since 1956.

Year		Under 1 year	1 year	2 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15 year and over	Total	
1956	Vaccinated	15	-	1	3	13	32)	47
	re-vaccinated	-	-	-	-	15	15)	
1957	Vaccinated	32	1	4	2	16	55)	71
	re-vaccinated	-	-	4	-	12	16)	
1958	Vaccinated	29	2	5	8	26	70)	86
	re-vaccinated	-	-	-	2	14	16)	
1959	Vaccinated	68	6	7	14	48	143)	166
	re-vaccinated	-	-	-	3	20	23)	
1960	Vaccinated	78	25	13	18	50	184)	211
	re-vaccinated	-	-	-	5	22	27)	
1961	Vaccinated	78	14	17	4	18	131)	137
	re-vaccinated	-	-	-	1	5	6)	

Vaccination Against Poliomyelitis

The following table shows the number of adults and children who had, by the end of 1961, received vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

0 - 4 years		5 - 15 years		15 years & over	
2 injections	3 injections	2 injections	3 injections	2 injections	3 injections
1959	563	6464	3770	3947	2913

In addition to those shown in the above table, 2142 fourth injections were given to children in the 5 - 12 year age group.

Vaccination Against Whooping Cough

The following table shows the vaccinations carried out over the past six years.

Year	Under 6 months	6 months to 1 yr.	1-2 years	2 - 3 years	3 - 4 years	4 - 5 years	Total
1956	-	158	33	4	5	4	220
1957	5	144	50	3	5	-	207
1958	6	160	61	20	7	-	254
1959	6	191	91	20	4	-	314
1960	5	230	91	21	6	-	354
1961	180		355	33	19	6	593

Vaccination Against Smallpox

The following table shows the vaccinations and re-vaccinations carried out since 1956.

Year		Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15 year and over	Total
1956	Vaccinated	15	-	1	3	13	32
	Re-vaccinated	-	-	-	-	15	15 } 47
1957	Vaccinated	32	1	4	2	16	55
	Re-vaccinated	-	-	1	-	12	16 } 71
1958	Vaccinated	29	2	5	5	26	70
	Re-vaccinated	-	-	-	2	14	16 } 86
1959	Vaccinated	68	6	7	14	45	141
	Re-vaccinated	-	1	-	3	20	24 } 165
1960	Vaccinated	76	25	13	16	32	162
	Re-vaccinated	-	-	-	5	22	27 } 189
1961	Vaccinated	76	12	17	4	16	125
	Re-vaccinated	-	-	-	1	5	6 } 127

BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1961, BEING A REPORT OF THE SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE TOWN

Mr.Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to place before you my eighteenth Annual Report in which is given a brief review of both the workings of my department and of the sanitary conditions obtaining in the district during the year 1961.

Once again the years workings have been consistent and progressive without being particularly spectacular. I hope to show in the course of the report, details of the progress made.

In considering the operations of any one year it is always interesting to note and review any changes in legislation, and 1961 has proved to be a year producing quite a number of new enactments affecting our work; some have very materially affected our powers, whilst others only have a lighter bearing. Details are briefly as follows:-

Public Health Act, 1961

This Act introduced amendments and additions to the Public Health Act of 1936, many of which were based on provisions introduced throughout the country by numerous local Acts, thus the old Act of 1936 which has for some time needed modification and improvement, has been improved to deal with up to date problems.

The main alterations to the law are set out below under a number of special headings:-

Building Regulations

This Act provides for the making of Building Regulations in lieu of local bye-laws and will thus standardise conditions throughout the country.

Drainage

Summary powers are given to public health inspectors to examine and test drains and to remedy stopped drains without reference to the appropriate Committee. Local Authorities are also empowered to repair drains and sewers after several days notice. This will enable us to deal with matters which are urgent more expeditiously than under the '36 Act. In addition further powers regarding the sealing up of old drains and penalties for the improper construction of drains are introduced.

Buildings

Powers are now given for a local authority to serve notice of intention to do urgent repairs where delay in carrying out those works would be deterimental. This Section has proved most useful in dealing with urgent repairs after the severe gale which occurred early in 1962. Other Sections of the Act empower local authorities to deal with ruinous buildings and sites and give improved control over the demolition of buildings and the sealing of drains.

In the case of new buildings it is now possible to insist that no house be built without proper bathroom and foodstore facilities and also that no cellars shall be built below sub-soil water level, and where tall buildings over-reach the chimneys of existing buildings, satisfactory alterations of those chimneys can be insisted upon.

Nuisances

A local authority may now have rubbish removed from vacant land in built up areas and additional powers are given for dealing with filthy and verminous premises. Nuisances caused by the discharge of steam can now be dealt with and other provisions cover the sealing of disused petrol tanks, the destruction of objects which are a nuisance and powers to make bye-laws controlling hairdressers.

Housing Act, 1961

This Act is a further amending Act to the Housing Act, 1957, and although it introduces little in the way of new material, it brought in improvements, particularly of a financial nature. The new legislation introduced was to give powers to local authorities to deal with houses let in multiple occupation and is designed to combat the unsatisfactory conditions which have arisen in many towns caused by the letting of large houses in small units to many families or individual persons. It gives power to the local authority to obtain adequate facilities for the persons using the accommodation and provides for the setting up of a further management code which can be rigidly enforced in order to maintain clean and wholesome living conditions. Other provisions allow for the reduction of overcrowding, but this is limited to the prohibition of re-letting of rooms becoming vacant when the overall premises are overcrowded.

On the financial side considerable alterations were made in the law governing subsidies, designed to ensure that the government grants are based on the financial need of the local authority, with particular reference to its housing account.

A number of alterations were made in the rules covering the provision of internal Water Closets which removed the discrepancy between Standard and Discretionary Grants. In addition the amount of the permitted increase of the rent on the house which was improved was raised to 12½% of the owners expenditure and this is designed to encourage the improvement of rented properties. Reference will be made to this later in the report.

Factories Act, 1961

This Act consolidated a number of Acts starting with the old Factories Act of 1937 and many subsequent amending Acts up to 1959. As with most consolidating Acts, little alterations of existing powers are made but the provisions placing the duty of inspection of factories for cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, lighting and drainage of floors in non-mechanical factories, in the hands of the local authority, and the provisions relating to sanitary conveniences etc., in all factories are still retained by local Councils.

Other Acts with less direct bearing but still of interest, are the Land Compensation Act of 1961 which covers compensation provisions relating to compulsory purchase including slum clearance, and the Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) Act, 1961, which further controls the discharge of effluents to rivers and water courses.

Two Acts which were passed in the latter part of 1960 came into full effect in the year under review, these were The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, which gave greater control over caravan sites, and although there are few sites within the Borough, the Act gives better control over the indiscriminate placing of caravans which does occur from time to time. The second of these Acts was The Noise Abatement Act, 1960, which became operative in the last month of 1960 but which appeared to come more to the notice of the public in 1961.

HOUSING

The housing of the people must always be a matter of vital importance and I make no apology for endeavouring to produce a very full review of this work. Since the passing of the Act of 1954, we have been heavily engaged in clearing our unfit properties, securing repairs for those of justifiable life and of course assisting in the modernisation and improvement of those houses which presented the opportunity. It is very gratifying to be able to report that our programme has been fully assisted and never retarted by the construction of new houses and the synchronisation of the Council's building programme with its slum clearance work must be commended. I take first new housing.

New Housing

In 1961 the Council built 144 houses to meet slum clearance and general housing needs. The majority of these were built on the Love Lane Estate which is working in extremely well as an extension and enlargement of the redeveloped site of the former Half Acres Clearance Areas. In addition to this a plot of land in the Whitwood Mere Area was developed by the building of three storey dwellings consisting of single storey flats on the ground floor and two storey maisonettes on the first and second floors. By the end of the year 4 dwellings were completed and this estate will meet a long standing need for both single and three bedroomed dwellings as a shortage of these has caused some difficulty in this part of the town. Thus persons from slum clearance areas in the Whitwood Mere Area, will be able to be re-housed a short distance away and by adjustments of tenancies with neighbouring two bedroomed estates, better useage of housing accommodation will be achieved. In addition to these houses, 12 three storey flats were completed at Ferry Fryston.

Private enterprise built 48 houses during the year in various parts of the town, and it was gratifying to note that a fairly large area of land in the Hillcrest/Ferry Fryston area is planned for development for private housing and in fact 32 houses were completed on this estate. There has been some difficulty for many years in finding sites for private development and this has resulted in a number of families moving outside the town. It is pleasing, therefore, to see this estate being started and also two other plots at Hemsby Road and Aketon Road, Cutsyke, being planned for this type of development.

Slum Clearance

This work was again continued in 1961 when the programme laid down for the year was reported upon early in the year and final confirmation of all the areas and individual houses was approved before the end of the year. Figures relating to this work are given in the following table:-

Clearance Areas

The following areas were reported upon in 1961 and were confirmed in 1961:-

	No. of Houses
Hightown No.1 Clearance Area.....	130
Hightown No.2 Clearance Area.....	11
Lock Lane No.1 Clearance Area.....	2
Lock Lane No.2 Clearance Area.....	2

The following area which was originally reported in 1958, was confirmed in 1961:-

Town Centre No.3 Clearance Area.

The delay in this case was occasioned by the area being included in a Compulsory Purchase Order on which the Minister allowed the appeal of the owners that the land be not purchased. In giving this decision the Minister confirmed that the houses were unfit and if made the subject of a Clearance Order would be confirmed. Such an order was made in 1960, and confirmed in 1961.

Individual Houses

Demolitions

Reported on in 1959 Demolition Orders made 1960
Demolished 1961..... 9

Reported on in 1960 Demolition Orders made 1960
Demolished 1961..... 2

Reported on in 1960 Demolition Orders made 1961
Demolished 1961..... 8

Reported on in 1961 Demolition Orders made 1961
Demolished 1961..... 2

Reported on in 1961 Demolition Orders made 1961
Demolished 1962..... 7

Reported on in 1961 Demolition Orders made 1961
Not yet demolished.... 3

Reported on in 1961 Demolition Orders made 1962
Not yet demolished.... 1

Local Authority owned houses certified as unfit
and demolished in 1961..... 5

Unfit houses informally demolished..... 1

Closing Orders

Reported on in 1960 Closing Order 1960
Closed 1961..... 1

Reported on in 1961 Closing Order 1961
Closed 1961..... 1

Reported on in 1961 Closing Order 1961
Closed 1962..... 1

Local Authority owned dwellings certified as unfit
and closed in 1961..... 1

It has been my practice to show not only the years workings in this field, but also the progression through the Council's Slum Clearance Programme. I have formerly shown this by referring to the first five year programme and the second phase of the programme, but I feel that this can now be shown to advantage by reference back to the original Slum Clearance Programme laid down in 1954, which envisaged 15 years work in this field. My original report to the Committee in 1954, suggested that 9 large areas be dealt with together with 5 categories of individual unfit houses, plus a number of temporary dwellings. The total number of houses included in the report was 2,220, but mention was made of the Wheldon Road area as being in need of some action and in fact after later consideration some 455 houses in this area were added to the programme.

As work has proceeded it has been necessary to make minor adjustments in the number of houses in the original categories and this has resulted in a revised figure. In addition to all these, certain houses have come to light in the period since 1954, which required action and in all 57 houses have been reported upon to the Committee. I have therefore set out in Table I which is attached hereto, a summary of the original areas and categories and shows the number of houses which have been dealt with by our department either by way of Clearance Areas and subsequent

Clearance Orders, or Compulsory Purchase Orders, or by individual action for Demolition Orders or Closing Orders, up to the end of 1961.

In the table also are set out the programmes for the years 1962, 2, 4 and 5, which have already been decided upon by the Committee. However, when all these houses are taken away from the original figure there still remains a balance of 567 houses which are listed in the programme for consideration in the period 1966/70. The condition of this property will have to be considered some time before 1966, in order to decide what action is necessary and many of the houses will have to be brought forward in a further Slum Clearance Programme. However, among these houses are some which were included in the larger areas originally specified when it was envisaged that the whole of the area would be cleared, particularly where re-development of site was thought to be practicable. Thus, certain of the houses are likely to be found to be in a reasonable condition and not suffering from defects to a sufficient degree as to warrant their inclusion as unfit houses. In a number of other cases, particularly where the houses have been purchased and are owner/occupied considerable repair work has been carried out and it will only be by means of a further survey of these houses that an accurate assessment of their condition can be arrived at. Unfortunately, however, certain other properties which were not included in the report have suffered through lack of maintenance and it may be that although certain houses have to be excluded from the report, others will be found which will be in need of clearance action.

Table I shows the number of houses which have been dealt with by my department by way of report and confirmation of Orders. However, this work has been programmed well in advance of re-housing as is essential to maintain the flow of tenants to new houses as they are completed, and therefore I am including a further Table II covering the period 1954 to 1961 which shows the houses reported upon in each year, together with the year in which the tenants from those houses were re-housed and the actual dwellings demolished. This gives, therefore, a figure of the actual houses demolished or closed and the number of families re-housed from the areas.

It may on the surface appear that work in the Slum Clearance field is reducing, but this impression I feel, arises by the fact that by arranging to report on the slum clearance programme for the full year in the early months, and by concentrating all the areas which are being dealt with in one report, only one public enquiry is necessary, whereas in previous years the work was taken piece-meal and areas reported throughout the year which gave rise to many small orders and many public enquiries. This concentration of work has only been achieved by major efforts on the part of the whole of the staff in the later months of one year and the early months of the subsequent year, and has been so organised in order to enable both the Architects and Housing Manager's Departments to plan their work accordingly. Unfortunately as we progress through the programme the type of house being included in areas becomes better and thus the owners of the houses are becoming more likely to appeal against the Orders and certainly to make application for good maintenance payments. Thus, prior to the public enquiry, intensive work is necessary in preparing the case to meet those objections, and after the enquiry due to the many awards of well maintained payments now being made by the Minister, a large volume of work is entailed in checking the claims of owners and the counter-claims of tenants for their share of these payments. Details of the awards made for the year 1961 are given in the table below:-

Clearance Areas

No. of houses for which owners made claims.....119

No. of Well Maintained Payments awarded in Clearance Areas.. 45

Total amount of these claims.....£1,712.

Individually Unfit Houses

No. of claims for Well Maintained Payments..... 1

Amount of Claim..... £36.

TABLE I

AREAS	No. in original programme	Revised No.	Clearance Areas: No. dealt with as unfit (Pink)	Clearance Areas: No. dealt with as fit (Grey)	Individual Action: Demolition Orders or Informally Demolished	Individual Action: Closing Orders or Closed Informally	Individual Action: Purchased and Demolished	Individual Action: Improved and removed from programme	Removed as fit	In programme for: 1962	1963	1964	1965	To be considered 1966/70
Albion Street	50	50	38	1	8		3							
York Street/Castle Street	87	87	56		4								27	
Gilletts Quarry	17	17	10		2				5					
New Fryston	211	211			61	11		94						45
Half Acres	307	306	249	53			4							
Whitwood	103	104	100	4										
Hightown	243	243	133		6	2								102
Whitwood Mere	299	308	100		5	18				56	103			26
Redhill Avenue	35	35								35				
Wheldon Road		455	80		11					127		135	102	
TOTAL FOR AREAS	1352	1816	766	58	97	31	7	94	5	218	103	135	129	173
INDIVIDUALS														
Category 'A'	62	64	39		17	3								5
" 'B'	186	186	142		24	2	7		1	1	2			7
" 'C'	272	278	91		14	3				2	19		15	134
" 'D'	174	174			2							21		151
" 'E'	105	106				22								84
Temporary Dwellings	69	75	20		35	6				1				13
TOTAL FOR INDIVIDUALS	868	883	292		92	36	7		1	4	21	21	15	394
TOTAL FOR AREAS	1352	1816	766	58	97	31	7	94	5	218	103	135	129	173
Houses dealt with not in original programme		57	20	2	17	18								
GRAND TOTAL	2220	2756	1078	60	206	85	14	94	6	222	124	156	144	567
Total reported upon			1429											

TABLE II

YEAR	No. of houses Reported upon	No. of Families Re-housed								TOTAL	No. Awaiting Re-housing	No. of Dwellings Closed									No. to Close	No. of Houses Demolished									No. to Demolish	Removed from Areas by Minister as Fit
		1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961			1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	TOTAL		1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	TOTAL		
1954 Individuals	38	30								30		9	7							16		6	16							22		
1955 Individuals	38		13	19						32			4	20						24				14						14		
Clearance Areas (12)	329	9	52	22	199	21	1	1		305													6	87	125	97		12		327	2	
1956 Individuals	70			61	3	1				65				5	5	1				11				3	55	1				59		
Clearance Areas (5)	142				12	38	80	5		135															6	10	81	38		135		7
1957 Individuals	18				11	4		1		16					3	1				4					1	11	1	1		14		
Clearance Areas (11)	69					38	13	4		55																21	26	20		67		2
1958 Individuals	65				2	19	36			57						8	15			23						6	21	12	3	42		
Clearance Areas (17)	140					5	85	39	3	132																	51	64	13	128	3	9
1959 Individuals	5						5			5							3			3								1		1	1	
Clearance Areas (3)	189							91	21	112	74																	60	34	94	95	
1960 Individuals	35							20	10	30								11	1	12								2	19	21	2	
Clearance Areas (9)	144							4	96	100	42																		26	26	118	
1961 Individuals	18								8	8	3								2	2	1								4	4	11	
Clearance Areas (4)	145										140																				145	
TOTALS	1445	39	65	102	227	126	220	165	138	1082	259	9	11	25	8	10	18	11	3	95	1	6	22	104	187	146	180	210	99	954	377	18

Improvement of Houses

In 1961 applications were received for 119 Discretionary Grants in respect of improvements and one for the conversion of a house into two flats. All of these were approved, but subsequently one scheme was not proceeded with and the application withdrawn. In addition 33 applications for Standard Grant were received and 32 of these were approved whilst the other had to be refused as the works had been started prior to the application.

The number of these applications continue to rise year by year but it is to be regretted that full advantage is not being taken of the grants by owners of rented properties. It was hoped that the changes brought into force by the Housing Act 1961, which allow for an increase in rent of 12½% of the owners expenditure (as against 8% in previous Act) would result in a marked increase in applications from the owners of rented houses, but this has not yet been forthcoming. In the attached table figures are given of the number of applications dealt with over the past 8 years divided into those from owner occupiers and from other types of owners. The National Coal Board has taken full advantage of the grants and as can be seen from the details given, have been responsible for the majority of applications from owners of rented houses. Only 33 applications have been received and approved over 8 years from other owners and of these 13 have been withdrawn and the works not carried out on grounds that the permitted rent increase at that time would not reimburse the owner for this outlay.

The idea of the potential field for this work can be gained if the figures of the response to the grants are considered for a typical area of the town. The area bounded by Oxford Street, Beancroft Road, Long Acre, Ashton Road, over 2,000 houses the majority of which were built 50 - 70 years ago in long terraces and without modern amenities of bath, wash basin, water closet and hot water. In a few cases up to the end of the War some owner occupiers had fitted some or all of these amenities, but at the time of the introduction of these grants at least 75% (say 1,500) had none of them. In the last 8 years in this area only 226 application have been received and a few of these have not been proceeded with.

This particular area is ideally suited for these improvements for even when no small room is available for conversion, adequate space in the rear yard is available for extensions. At the average rate over the past 8 years it would be another 40 years before all of these houses are improved, and surely our towns people cannot be left without these essential amenities for such a period.

I feel that the only answer to this problem is by the introduction of at least some measure of compulsion by the Government. My own Association have recommended such a course for many years and I would suggest that Councils be empowered to designate suitable areas as "improvement areas" and owners notified to that effect. If the response is not forthcoming legislation ought to be available similar to that under which we eliminated privy middens, in that notices could be served and if not complied with, the works could be done in default and half the costs recovered. As rent increases are allowable, even in cases where the owners have not the necessary capital sums, the costs could be spread out over a period similar to private street works costs. I feel also that the carrying out of such works in blocks of property would be more economical both in costs and in the use of the existing building force than the present system whereby builders are moving from one area to another and often different firms are working in adjacent houses.

The area I have specified is not the only one suitable for this work and I would estimate that from 3 - 4,000 houses are in need of improvement works.

In Table II details are given of works approved and carried out in 1961.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

TABLE I

YEAR	IMPROVEMENTS							Conversions approved and proceeded with	TOTAL
	Owner Occupiers			N.C.B.		Other owners of rented property			
	Approved and proceeded with	Refused	Withdrawn	Approved and proceeded with	Withdrawn	Approved and proceeded with	Withdrawn		
1954	9	2	11				1		23
1955	20	1	13			3	10		47
1956	18	2	1			2			23
1957	14	3	4	22	22	2		2	69
1958	30	1	2			1			34
1959 Discretionary	33	1	2			4			40
1959 Standard	10	2							12
1960 Discretionary	75			22		2	1	4	104
1960 Standard	19			6		2			27
1961 Discretionary	64			50		4	1	2	121
1961 Standard	25	1		7					33
TOTAL	317	13	33	107	22	20	13	8	533

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

TABLE II

Discretionary Grants

	No. of Houses	Amount of Grant £.	s.	d.
Applications approved in 1959 works completed in 1961	1	125.	7.	0
Applications approved in 1960 works completed in 1961	51	9,646.	14.	8
Applications approved in 1961 works completed in 1961	31	4,379.	12.	2
Applications approved in 1961 works not completed by end of 1961	88	25,781.	19.	9

Standard Grants

Applications approved in 1960 works completed in 1961	13	765.	2.	11
Applications approved in 1961 works completed in 1961	20	1,362.	9.	11
Applications refused 1961	2	-		
Applications approved in 1960 works not completed in 1961	1	30.	6.	4
Applications approved in 1961 works not completed in 1961	10	741.	6.	0
TOTAL of works completed in 1961	116	16,279.	6.	8
TOTAL of works outstanding at end of 1961	99	26,553.	12.	1

Houses in Multiple Occupation

As mentioned earlier in this report in the summary of new legislation the Housing Act 1961 gave powers for dealing with houses where separate rooms are let off to individuals or couples as separate units but where all or certain of the essential amenities are used in common.

During the year one house was brought to our notice in which front room, three bedrooms and attic were all occupied as units of accommodation and where the communal facilities left much to be desired. The house was overcrowded and the attic not suitable for occupation. Action is being taken to secure better facilities and the overcrowding has been reduced.

Housing Statistics

The following is a copy of the return of Housing Statistics as submitted to the Ministry:-

(1) No.of dwelling houses in district..... 13,300

(2) No.of houses included in above -

(a) Back to back..... 42

(b) Single back..... 18

(3) Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses Elsewhere

No.of houses included in representations made during the year:-

(a) In Clearance Areas..... 145

(b) Individual Unfit Houses..... 18

A. Houses Demolished

	Houses demolished	Displaced during the year	
		Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas			
(i) Houses unfit for human habitation	74	256	122
(ii) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement	-	-	-
(iii) Houses on land acquired under Sec.43(2) Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-
Not in Clearance Areas			
(iv) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Sec.17(1) Housing Act,1957.	24	55	16
(v) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by Medical Officer of Health.	4	1	1
A.2. No.of Dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed.	6	-	-

B. Unfit houses closed

	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	3	10	3
Parts of Buildings closed under Section 18	-	-	-

C. Unfit Houses made fit and Houses in which defects were Remedied

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(11) After informal action by Local Authority	104	-
(12) After formal notice under:-		
(a) Public Health Acts	48	4
(b) Sections 9 & 16 Housing Act, 1957.	8	-

	No. of houses	No. of occupants in Col. (1)
E. Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in Confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders purchased in the year.	-	-

4. No. of families re-housed during the year in Council owned dwellings:-

(a) Clearance Areas etc..... 138

(b) Overcrowding..... 15

Rent Act, 1957

(a) No. of Certificates of disrepair granted..... Nil

(b) No. of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the Local Authority..... Nil

(c) No. of Certificates of Disrepair cancelled..... Nil

New Dwellings

No. of new dwellings completed during the year:-

By Local Authority..... 144

By Private Enterprise..... 48
(including 1 conversion)

Grants for Conversion of Improvement of Housing Accommodation

	Formal applications received during the year	Applications approved during the year	No. of Dwellings completed during the year
	No. of Dwellings	No. of Dwellings	
(a) Conversions	2	2	4
(b) Improvements -			
Discretionary	117	117	79
Standard	32	30	33

SUMMARY OF NOTICES

Section	Informal Notices.	Complied with without Statutory Notices	Statutory Notices.	Statutory Notices complied with	Outstanding
Housing Act, 1957, Section 9	25	5	18	10	10
Public Health Act, 1936 Sections 92/3	152	85	61	56	17
Section 75	75	68	7	6	1
Section 45	30	21	7	5	4
Section 39	62	38	15	15	9
Others	22	12	9	9	1

Key

Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957, is used to require the thorough reconditioning of houses.

Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936, deals with such matters as blocked or defective drains, sink waste pipes etc.

Section 45 is used for water closets which are defective but which can be repaired without reconstruction.

Section 47 deals with the conversion of privies, waste water closets etc., to proper wash down water closets.

Section 75 enforces the provision of proper dustbins.

Section 92/3 deals with premises in such a state as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance and are used for general repairs to houses.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

This aspect of the work of the department is of paramount importance, although much of it takes place behind the scenes and only comes into prominence when failures to maintain proper standards of hygiene are found during inspections or give rise to complaints from the general public.

The duties cover the supervision of all foodstuffs during their production in factories, bakehouses, preparing premises and slaughterhouses; during distribution at wholesale premises, warehouses and on delivery vehicles and during retail sale and storage for sale at shops, stalls and mobile traders. A new field of this work was introduced during the past year when automatic vending machines were installed in the town for the sale of ice-cream. Although this is on a very small scale at the moment, I understand from colleagues that this type of machine is becoming extensively used for all sorts of food commodities, and their condition of cleanliness and hygiene will have to be watched in order to maintain proper standards.

Our work covers many processes and trades and a brief summary of the type of premises dealt with is given below:-

Food Factories

In this category we have two factories manufacturing sweets, one is mainly of the liquorice type commodity and the other is sugar boiling for the manufacture of boiled sweets. On the cereal side we have one large flour mill and three maltsters producing the raw material for beer and other liquors, two small factories prepare aerated mineral waters and a small factory installed a few years ago for the preparation of potato crisps and shell fish has been greatly extended. Other miscellaneous trades include two tripe dressers and one fat refiner who refines animal fats for sale to the fish friers of the district.

Food Preparation Premises

These include 21 bakehouses and 26 premises preparing sausages and potted, pressed, pickled or preserved foods. In addition we have one dairy which pasteurises milk and handles a large part of the milk supplied to the town.

Wholesale Premises

The town is well served by wholesale warehouses, there being three fish warehouses, one of which is a new building erected during the past year in place of small, poorly designed premises. Three wholesale green-grocers operate in the town and two of these have large banana ripening houses. A recent innovation in the town is the introduction of a wholesale grocery business which now meets many of the demands of the smaller retail shops for packaged goods.

Retail Premises

On this side there are 49 butchers shops, 27 confectioners, 10 retail fish mongers and 36 fried fish shops. Two multiple stores operate in the town and there are 148 grocers, many of which are now converting to self-service type of operation. There are 17 green-grocers retailing fruit and vegetables and 35 shops solely devoted to the sale of sweet confectionery together with tobacco etc. The town is served by 14 chemists and druggists and the catering side has 46 premises varying from restuarants, industrial and school canteens, down to small snack bars. In addition there are 85 licenced premises being either public houses, licenced clubs or off-licence shops. It is

pleasing to note that the sections of the housing estate at Ferry Fryston is now served by new shops of various categories. The plans and construction of these shops have been supervised and checked at all stages and the premises fully comply with the appropriate Regulations.

Mobile Shops

Many mobile vehicles are still in use throughout the town, supplying the needs of the areas more remote from the shopping centres. Fortunately by means of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, we are able to keep track of these vehicles as they are required to be licensed. Details of the types of vehicles and commodities sold are given in the following tables:-

TRADE	From within the District		From outside Districts
	No. of persons registered	No. of premises registered	No. of persons registered
Ice Cream	2	2	5
Greengrocers	11	8	1
Grocers	12	9	3
Butchers	4	2	-
Confectioners	5	2	4
Fishmongers	3	4	1
Fried Fish & Chips	1	1	-
Eggs	1	1	-

Whilst the duties of inspection and supervision of the Town's food supplies are mainly of a routine nature, certain aspects may well call for some elaboration.

Food Premises

As I mentioned in my last report, our survey of all food premises has been completed and the occupiers of those premises made aware of the alterations necessary to make the premises fully comply with the 1960 Regulations. Our efforts in this field during the year have been mainly devoted to revisits in order to check the provision of the necessary washing facilities etc., and further check inspections to ensure that the food handlers were using the facilities provided.

I am pleased to be able to report that many of the occupiers of food premises have complied with the requirements although some delays have been experienced due to building contractors being unable, through pressure of work, to do the alterations immediately. In certain cases, however, some reluctance has been experienced and we have been frequently referred to the lack of some facilities in the food shops in the Market. It is therefore very welcome to note that loan sanction has been received in 1961 for the necessary alterations in the Market and the Borough Architect's staff had commenced work on these during that year and all will be completed in 1962.

I feel that when this has been achieved the department will be in a better position to press the recalcitrant traders for full compliance and if they still prove obstinate it will necessitate prosecutions under the appropriate Regulations.

During the year a particularly serious case of contravention of the Regulations was found and no attempt was made to remedy matters in spite of warnings. I therefore had to report on a cafe and snack bar in the town where the standard of hygiene was extremely poor. The Committee authorised prosecution in this case and at the local magistrates court the owner occupier of the premises was fined £32 plus £5.5s costs. In addition to the fine an application for the disbarrment of the cafe premises was granted for a period of two years.

Two other cases of contravention of Food and Drugs Legislation arose, both being of the "foreign body in food" type. The first of these was the presence of a small piece of copper wire in a brown loaf. The wire appeared to be part of a copper pan scrubber and it was found that the premises had been in the hands of decorators during the period in question. In view of this explanation the Committee decided that a strong warning should be issued but no prosecution taken.

The second was a safety pin in a bread cake. Fortunately the pin was found to be closed and no injury was caused, but in view of the danger which might have resulted from this object the Committee authorised proceedings during which the suppliers pleaded guilty and expressed regret at the occurrence. The Magistrates imposed a fine of £2 with £3.6s. costs.

It is to be regretted that the numbers of such incidents appear to be on the increase and the majority of them seem to be due to carelessness during the preparation of the raw materials or during manufacture. Up to date manufacturers are introducing magnetic separators and other expensive equipment to try and eradicate these occurrences, but I feel the real answer is to instil a consciousness of food hygiene and good practices into all food handlers. How this can be achieved is difficult to forecast in that when evening clases in this subject were held a few years ago there was little support from the majority of shop keepers and food handlers. It may be that such classes would have more success if the food handler who completed the course was given some commensurate increase in remuneration.

As mentioned earlier in this report, many premises have been improved to comply with the Regulations. In some cases, however, the structure of the food premises was such that they could not be made to comply; in these cases the premises were either closed or ceased the sale or storage of food.

Figures of results achieved in this work are given in the following table:-

Regulations	Requirements	No. of premises where works are completed.
6	Construction and cleanliness of equipment.....	73
8	Protection of food from contamination.....	48
9	Cleanliness of Food Handlers and their clothing	18
14	Improvements to Sanitary Conveniences.....	122
16	Provision of wash basins with hot and cold water etc.....	96
17	Provision of first aid equipment.....	17
18	Provision of lockers for outdoor clothing.....	19
20	Improvements to lighting of food rooms.....	11
21	Ventilation of food rooms.....	1
22	Food rooms not to communicate with sleeping rooms.....	1
23	Cleanliness and repair of structure of food rooms	118
24	Accumulation of refuse etc., and improvements in refuse storage.....	

MEAT INSPECTION

The meat supplies to the town continue to be derived partly from animals killed within the slaughterhouses in the district and partly by purchase of carcases from outside districts. The majority of butchers now purchase their meat "on the hook" from wholesalers, although a few continue to buy live animals "on the hoof" and have these slaughtered either at public or private slaughterhouses.

The Council have continued to operate the Public Slaughterhouse in premises leased from the Co-operative Retail Services Ltd., and as mentioned in the Council's Slaughterhouse Report, these premises are inadequate in size and of such poor design and layout that the throughput is only maintained with great difficulty. However, every effort is made to achieve as high a standard of hygiene as possible.

In applying the appropriate Hygiene Regulations some apathy and even resistance was experienced from the Slaughtermen. In one case, despite numerous warnings, one man continued to contravene the Regulations. The matter was reported to Committee and proceedings authorised. The Magistrates imposed a fine of £10 and this has had a salutory effect on the men concerned.

The majority of animals dealt with are the property of a single wholesaler who supplies meat to many of the shops within the area and to many other shops in neighbouring and often distant districts. The general standard of animal killed is of high quality and this is reflected in the small incidence of disease found and the small amount of meat condemned which is shown in the tables later in this report. Once again in 1961 we experienced a very small percentage of animals affected with tuberculosis and this is a very heartening sign that this disease is becoming almost extinct in this country.

The three private slaughterhouses in the area are still used by a small number of butchers but the number of animals killed at two of these which are to be closed on or before the Appointed Date of 1st January 1964, reveals a gradual diminution and it is anticipated that they may be disused before that date.

Meat inspection of all animals is carried out on the day of killing but this is only achieved by the staff of inspectors working late on some evenings and also at the week-end. The following reveal the large amount of work entailed in ensuring that a safe meat supply is ensured from the slaughterhouses within the Borough:-

Animals Slaughtered in 1961

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No.killed	3,845	1,756	226	19,354	3,635
No.inspected	3,845	1,756	226	19,354	3,635

All Diseases except T.B. and C.B.	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
1. Whole carcases condemned.	1	-	3	2	-
2. Animals with parts or organs condemned.	463	396	1	19	13
% affected	12.04	22.55	1.77	0.11	0.35
Tuberculosis					
1. Whole carcases condemned.	-	1	-	-	-
2. Parts or organs condemned.	-	3	-	-	18
% affected	-	0.23	-	-	0.50
Cysticerosis					
1. Whole carcases condemned.	-	-	-	-	-
2. Parts or organs condemned.	-	3	-	-	-
% affected	-	0.18	-	-	-

Carcases, Parts and Organs Condemned	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Whole Carcases	2	3	2	-	7
Quarters	-	-	1	-	1
Heads & Tongues	28	-	-	18	46
Lungs	10	-	1	2	13
Plucks	-	-	11	-	11
Hearts	6	-	-	1	7
Livers	806	1	5	10	832
Kidneys	1	-	1	-	2
Udders	4	-	-	-	4
Diseases					
Cirrhosis	581	-	2	-	583
Abscesses	180	-	4	1	185
Cysticerous Bovis	3	-	-	-	3
Tuberculosis	4	-	-	18	22
Parasitic	3	-	11	5	19
Angioma	48	-	-	-	48
Congestion	1	-	1	-	2
Tumours	1	-	-	-	1
Septicaemia	-	1	-	-	1
Actinobacillosis	10	-	-	-	10
Fatty Infiltration	3	-	-	-	3
Pneumonia	2	-	-	3	5
Oedema	1	2	-	-	3
Emphysema	1	-	-	2	3
Mastitis	3	-	-	1	4
Inflammation	-	-	1	-	1
Cysts	18	-	-	-	18
Peritenitis	1	-	-	-	1
Adherious	3	-	-	-	3
Urticaria	-	-	-	1	1
Fibrosis	4	-	-	-	4
Bruising	-	1	1	-	2
Maribund	-	-	1	-	1

The incidence of animal tuberculosis is particularly worthy of consideration and figures for the past twelve years are given in the following table. A general downward trend can be seen, although with some fluctuation in the figure for cows:-

Percentage of Animals Affected with T.B. 1950-1961

YEAR	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
1950	9.25	49.12	0.59	-	8.75
1951	9.94	46.7	2.8	-	5.1
1952	14.08	40.55	0.23	-	5.42
1953	9.4	40.6	-	-	2.7
1954	6.4	35.7	-	-	2.4
1955	5.2	14.1	-	-	1.1
1956	4.7	5.3	-	-	0.6
1957	3.8	3.4	5.9	-	0.9
1958	7.9	12.4	-	0.01	0.6
1959	7.76	14.41	9.18	-	1.07
1960	0.05	3.09	-	0.007	0.51
1961	-	0.23	-	-	0.49

Public Slaughterhouse

In addition to meat inspection duties the management of the Public Slaughterhouse is vested in my department. It is gratifying to note from the following tables that the Public Slaughterhouse has not only covered its expenses during the financial year 1961/62 but has in fact made a profit of £553.

Some difficulties have been experienced in maintaining a suitable staff of yardmen for cleansing the premises as the work involved is of an unpleasant nature and involves the working of long hours and over the week-ends.

In the Treasurer's Abstract of Accounts for the Financial Year ending 31st March 1962, the Abattoir Account is as follows:-

Expenditure	£	Income	£
Wages.....	1,602	Tolls.....	3,771
Repairs and alterations	168	Insurance Claim.....	7
Gas and Electricity....	345		
Coke.....	136		
Cleaning Materials.....	-		
Rates.....	122		
Rent.....	574		
Protective Clothing....	27		
Equipment.....	182		
Transport.....	10		
Postages.....	4		
Insurances.....	30		
Grant.....	25		
	£3,225		£3,778

Public Slaughterhouse 1961

Month	Bulls	Bullocks	Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Sows & Boars
January	-	231	-	173	10	1,331	336	4
February	-	230	-	156	13	1,074	214	2
March	-	222	-	142	41	961	238	3
April	-	285	-	186	44	1,128	275	10
May	-	213	-	133	4	919	188	9
June	-	212	-	131	5	922	152	5
July	-	316	-	112	10	1,435	215	12
August	-	272	-	62	11	1,368	212	15
September	-	432	-	135	37	2,166	268	9
October	-	392	-	128	15	2,110	315	3
November	-	391	-	170	17	2,488	356	3
December	-	378	-	228	19	2,419	516	19
TOTAL for 1961	-	3,574	-	1,756	226	18,321	3,285	94
TOTAL for 1960	2	2,637	-	2,104	218	14,538	3,031	57
TOTAL for 1959	2	1,753	16	2,373	98	14,543	2,535	31
TOTAL for 1958	7	1,306	58	1,649	40	8,710	3,204	32
TOTAL for 1957	-	1,634	82	827	17	8,533	2,649	27
TOTAL for 1956	1	1,331	26	906	125	6,127	2,540	34

The fluctuation in tolls as determined by seasonal variations, is of interest, and the following are the figures for 1961/62:-

Slaughterhouse Charges - 1st April 1961 to 31st March 1962

	£.	s.	d.
April	274.	18.	9
May	202.	5.	6
June	197.	3.	0
July	270.	3.	3
August	233.	2.	6
September	372.	3.	9
October	354.	1.	6
November	400.	14.	3
December	435.	16.	9
January	345.	7.	3
February	323.	6.	3
March	362.	4.	6
TOTAL	£3,771.	7.	3

Private Slaughterhouses

The following are the figures for the year 1961/62 for these premises:-

MONTH	Bulls	Bullocks	Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Sows
January	-	19	-	-	-	54	24	-
February	-	11	-	-	-	37	24	-
March	-	14	-	-	-	36	29	-
April	-	14	-	-	-	46	16	-
May	-	17	-	-	-	58	23	-
June	-	21	-	-	-	92	27	-
July	-	27	-	-	-	126	19	-
August	-	27	-	-	-	136	19	-
September	-	26	-	-	-	123	24	-
October	-	36	2	-	-	148	19	-
November	-	20	15	-	-	99	17	-
December	-	17	5	-	-	78	15	-
TOTAL	-	249	22	-	-	1033	256	-

MILK SUPPLIES

The pattern of our milk supplies shows little if any change from last year. All the milk sold in the town is designated milk and must therefore comply with the required tests. In only one case is raw milk sold by a retailer to the general public and that is from a Tuberculin Tested Herd at a farm just outside our boundaries. All other milk is heat treated either by Pasteurisation or by Sterilisation.

The majority of the pasteurised milk sold, comes from the local dairy of the Co-operative Retail Services where both Tuberculin Tested and undesignated milk is treated in their modern H.T.S.T. plant. Recent improvements at this plant include a new vacuum bottle filler which has both speeded up the plant and also improved hygienic conditions. Milk processed at the plant is retailed on the Society's own vehicles and also sold wholesale to private roundsmen or to retail shopkeepers. A number of other roundsmen are supplied by Express Dairies Ltd., with T.T.(Pasteurised), Pasteurised and Sterilised Milks and the bulk of this milk is dropped daily at a local depot where the milk is refrigerated pending collection by roundsmen. There are still many retail shops selling Sterilised milk which is delivered to them periodically by various firms from outside our area.

Regular sampling of milk is carried out by the Department to ensure purity and quality of our supplies. This sampling covers all aspects and stages of production and supply and includes the testing of raw milk supplies to our local dairy for bacterial purity, freedom from Tuberculosis and Brucella Abortus and also for chemical quality of the fat content etc. Regular samples of milk are taken after processing to ensure proper operation of the pasteurising plant and also samples are taken of milk being delivered by the various roundsmen and also at retail shops.

Whilst dealing with our milk supplies and all the safeguards that surround it, I feel I must once again refer to the milk container. In former years I have referred very strongly to the mal-treatment of milk bottles by milk consumers. We have unfortunately seen the widespread mis-use and mis-handling of returnable bottles and fully appreciate the difficulties that must arise when these bottles reach the washing plant; we are also aware of the apathy and indifference of the consumer, which goes beyond failure to clean after use, but even extends to complete failure to return and with no regard to the inconvenience and cost to the producer. On the grounds of hygiene alone I have urged the general use of a dispensable carton and it would seem from the position which arose in the latter part of the year that the economics of the trade were becoming so seriously affected as to call for re-organisation of sales. We learned that producers proposed to discontinue the sale of milk in half pint bottles and our enquiries were met with the blunt statement that the loss of half pint bottles was far greater than the loss of pint bottles and as the cost was very little lower it was not economical to continue them in use. The actual losses were attributed not only to indifference but to wilful wastage, particularly in the summer season when it was believed that picnickers taking a half pint for the days use, quite deliberately discarding the bottle rather than be troubled with its return. This was indeed a most serious position and after strong representation had been made we learned that a limited supply of half pints would be available in the summer months of 1962, for purchase by old age pensioners, but in this instance the container would be a non-returnable carton. Unfortunately the change in container meant quite a high increase in the price of milk and it is feared that the people for whom it was actually designed, would not be able to take advantage. I

would repeat that in the light of experience, surely the time has arrived when milk can be issued in some form of container which, after use can be consigned to the refuse bin.

It is of interest to note that 1961 was the fourth successive year during which no sample of milk was found to be positive to the test for Tuberculosis.

The following tables give a summary of this section of our work:-

Registration of Producers, Distributors and Dairies.

No.of Producers of pasteurised milk.....	1
No.of inspections of pasteurising plant.....	54

Distribution

No.of Distributors on register.....	122
No.selling Tuberculin Tested raw milk.....	1
No.selling Pasteurised Milk.....	22
No.selling T.T.Pasteurised Milk.....	18
No.selling Sterilised Milk.....	95

Sampling of Milk for Bacteriological Examination

Raw Milk

No.of samples submitted to Methylene Blue Test.	51
No.of samples which satisfied Methylene Blue Test	41
No.of samples which did not satisfy the above test	9
No.of samples void (bottle broken).....	1

Tuberculin Tested Milk

No.of samples submitted for the prescribed test	136
No.of samples which satisfied Methylene Blue test	118
No.of samples which did not satisfy the above test	18

Pasteurised Milk

No.of samples submitted to prescribed test.....	44
No.of samples satisfying Methylene Blue Test...	43
No.of samples satisfying Phosphatase Test.....	44

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk

No.of samples submitted to prescribed tests....	44
No.of samples satisfying Methylene Blue Test...	43
No.of samples satisfying Phosphatase Test.....	44

Milk - Biological Examination for Tuberculosis

No.of samples submitted for above test.....	226
No.of samples giving negative result.....	217
No.of samples giving positive result.....	Nil
No.of void samples.....	9

Milk - Chemical Analysis

No.of samples taken -	Informal.....	131
	Formal.....	39
No.of samples adulterated -	Informal.....	15
	Formal.....	18

ICE CREAM

This commodity is becoming increasingly popular and is sold either pre-packaged from the majority of small retail shops in the town or as loose or pre-packed ice-cream from vendors vans which are touring the district in ever increasing numbers. Most of the ice-cream is produced by large concerns situated outside the district and sold under branded names, but there is still one ice-cream producer in the town who prepares "cold mix" loose ice-cream at his premises and retails this from his own van.

All premises used for the production, storage and sale of ice-cream are registered under the Food and Drugs Act and all vendors vans are registered as Hawkers of Food under the W.R.C.C. (General Powers) Act.

Sampling was carried out during the year and results show that a high standard of purity and quality is being maintained.

Details of work under this heading are summarised below:-

No. of premises registered for sale during 1961.... 4

Position as at end of 1961

No. of premises registered for manufacture of ice-cream..... 4

No. of premises registered for sale of ice-cream... 118

Bacteriological Sampling

No. of Samples taken.....	15
No. classified in Grade I.....	14
Grade II.....	1
Grade III.....	-
Grade IV.....	-

Chemical Sampling

No. of Samples taken.....	6
No. of samples satisfying required standard.....	6

FISH

The supply of wet fish to the Town continued as in previous years. The main bulk of this fish is handled by three wholesalers, and during the year one of these was obliged to move from his existing premises due to expiry of his lease. New premises were erected in the Whitwood Mere Area and the Department was consulted during planning and construction and the new building complies fully with the appropriate Regulations. One of the other wholesalers also improved his premises by provision of additional cold storage. The wholesalers not only supply wet fish to the retail fish shops, but also deal with large quantities of filleted fish for the numerous fish fryers in the town. Smoked fish and shellfish are also prepared and sold to the retail trade.

All the premises are of good construction and a high standard of cleanliness is maintained.

The retail shops selling wet fish are all fitted with refrigerated display cabinets and in addition, together with the fried fish shops, have storage refrigeration which is so necessary to maintain this perishable commodity in good condition.

It is interesting to note a new aspect of fish supplies. This is provided by the quick frozen pre-packed fish sold either in "fingers" or in fillets. There appears to be no doubt that provided the fish is of good quality when frozen and the low temperature is maintained during storage and transit, this method is a very hygienic and convenient way of supplying the housewife.

OTHER FOODS

Unsound Food

During the distribution, storage and sale of foodstuffs there is bound to be some spoilage or damage. The department has built up over the years excellent co-operation with the traders in the town, and the damaged or unsound foods are surrendered for destruction and the traders are issued with a Certificate of Condemnation. During the year the following foodstuffs were dealt with in this way:-

Condemned Food

322 lbs. Cooked Ham.	36 lbs. Corned Mutton.
102 lbs. Chopped Pork.	2 tins Chicken.
55 lbs. Corned Beef.	13 lbs. Beef.
8 tins Sausages.	15 lbs. Tinned Steak .
20 Cartons Apples.	36 lbs. Tinned Tongue.
20 lbs. Cheese.	6 lbs. Veal.
67 tins Fruit.	25 tins Peas.
10 tins Evaporated Milk.	19 tins Tomatoes.
3 tins Carrots.	6 tins Beans.
3 tins Rice Pudding.	2 tins Sago Pudding.
10 tins Soup.	1 tin Shrimps.

8 tins Fish.

SAMPLING

Sampling of other foods for chemical analysis was also undertaken under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, and the following is a summary of all samples taken:-

	No. of samples taken.		No. of samples adulterated	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Milk	39	131	18	15
Potted Beef Paste	2	-	-	-
Pork Sausage	4	-	-	-
Beef Sausage	2	-	-	-
Self Raising Flour	1	-	-	-
Ice-Cream	-	6	-	-
Fish Cakes	3	-	-	-
Chocolate Coconut Mix.	1	-	-	-
Cracker Barrel Cheese.	1	-	-	-
Margarine	1	-	-	-
Sugar	1	-	-	-
Butter	1	-	-	-
Polony	1	-	-	-
TOTALS	57	137	18	15

Details of the samples reported as adulterated, together with action taken, is summarised below:-

Date of Sample.	Sample No.	Commodity	Analysis	Remarks
FARM 'A'				
13.3.61	437C	Milk	Fat 2.35	Informal
21.3.61	453	Milk	Fat 2.84	Formal samples
	454	Milk	Fat 2.55	Check on above
	456	Milk	Fat 2.50	4 other genuine
	460	Milk	Fat 2.42	Average - 2.88% Fat
22.3.61	462	Milk	Fat 2.64	Evening Milk
	463	Milk	Fat 2.27	
23.3.61	466	Milk	Fat 2.42	Appeal to cow samples Morning Milk
	467	Milk	Fat 2.78	
	468	Milk	Fat 2.43	
	469	Milk	Fat 2.85	
	470	Milk	Fat 2.39	2 others gave results over 3% - average for 9 churns 2.68%.
FARM 'B'				
7. 3.61	426A	Milk	Fat 2.77	Informal (1 churn)
13.3.61	434C	Milk	Fat 2.55	Informal check on whole consignment 6 other samples genuine average 3.35% fat.
	435A	Milk	Fat 2.77	
	435C	Milk	Fat 2.81	
	436A	Milk	Fat 2.97	
21.3.61	445	Milk	Fat 2.79	Formal check on 6 other samples genuine Average 3.23% fat.
	446	Milk	Fat 2.84	
	447	Milk	Fat 2.89	
	450	Milk	Fat 2.73	
FARM 'C'				
7.3.61	431C	Milk	Solids not fat 8.02	Informal
13.3.61	433	Milk	Solids not fat 8.28	Formal check on above
FARM 'D'				
13.3.61	439A	Milk	Fat 2.85	Informal
21.3.61	451	Milk	Fat 2.80	Formal check on above 1 other sample genuine average 2.96% fat
FARM 'E'				
25.7.61	503C	Milk	Fat 2.55	Informal Formal check genuine
FARM 'F'				
25.7.61	506A	Milk	Fat 2.75	Informal (1 churn)
1.8.61	512A	Milk	Fat 2.60	Informal check on whole consignment. 4 other samples genuine average 3.26% fat
FARM 'G'				
25.7.61	508A	Milk	Fat 2.65	Informal (1 churn)
1.8.61	515A	Milk	Fat 2.55	Informal check on whole consignment 5 other samples genuine Average 3.04%
	515B	Milk	Fat 2.78	
	515C	Milk	Fat 2.80	

Subsequent action on these samples was as follows:-

FARM 'A'

The farmer was informed and the advice sought of the Milk Advisory Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture. These officers advised the farmer on improved feeding methods and later samples showed considerable improvement in yield of fat.

FARM 'B'

The main fault here appeared to be unequal milking periods and again the Milk Advisory Officers were called in and improvements achieved.

FARM 'C'

Although the solids not fat content was below the prescribed limit the Analyst reported that the Freezing Point test showed that no added water was present. A visit to the farm revealed that only two very poor quality cows were being milked and the farmer undertook to cease sending milk into the dairy until his herd was improved.

FARM 'D'

As the average over the whole consignment was only just below 3% the Milk Advisory Officers were again called in and later samples proved genuine.

FARM 'E'

All the eight samples taken as a check on the unsatisfactory informal sample, proved genuine, and therefore no further action could be taken.

FARM 'F'

The average over five samples was well above 3% and so no further action could be taken.

FARM 'G'

The average over eight samples showed 3.06%, but when further check samples were to be taken it was found that this milk had been diverted from the local dairy. Samples were taken in September, however, and all these proved genuine.

BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLING OF OTHER FOODS

During the year it came to my notice that in a number of areas throughout the country, samples of sweets containing coconut had been found to contain salmonella type of food poisoning organisms due no doubt to contamination in country of origin. As coconut is used in local sweet factories, bakehouses etc., it was decided to take check samples of this commodity and these were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory. In all fifteen samples were taken from various stages of manufacture and also from retail shops selling goods made outside the area. I am happy to say that all these samples proved satisfactory and no organisms were found.

Further work in this field occurred when chickens at a local farm were found to be secreting salmonella organisms in their excreta - samples of eggs were taken to ensure that no contamination was present and egg deliveries held pending the results. Once gain no organisms were found and the infection was cleared up by treatment of the infected birds.

WATER SUPPLY

The town's supply during the year was entirely derived from the Wakefield Corporation water undertaking. The water was satisfactory in quality and quantity. During 1961 the last of the temporary dwellings at Carr Wood were demolished and as these were the only houses served by a standpipes, it can now be said that all houses have a piped supply of mains water laid on to taps inside the dwellings.

Regular samples of water were taken for Bacteriological examination both from service reservoirs and taps at various parts of the district. Details of these samples are given below:-

No.of samples taken from reservoirs..... 87

No.of samples showing coliform organisms..... 1

No.of samples taken from taps..... 149

No.of samples showing coliform organisms..... 1

PUBLIC BATHS

The Public Baths in Florence Street still remain the sole swimming facilities in the district. Throughout the season the baths are well used and in warm weather tended to become inundated with bathers. In spite of this heavy use the purity of the water was maintained at a high level by the chlorination plant. Regular sampling of the water was carried out for bacteriological examination and all the samples showed no coliform organisms. Three, however, did give positive result to the plate count test but as this is an extremely severe test the small numbers of colonies found in these three samples are negligible. Monthly sampling of the water was also undertaken for chemical analysis and the chlorides once again showed a build up over the season but did not reach a critical level.

The pool was maintained at all times in excellent condition and the Baths Superintendent and his staff merit congratulations on the good results of their work.

Details of samples taken are as follows:-

Pool Water Sampling

Bacteriological Examination

No.of samples taken..... 20

No.of samples showing coliform bacilli..... Nil

No.of samples showing colonies to plate count test..... 3

Bath Water - Chemical Analysis

Date of Sample	Total Solids	Parts per Million			Oxygen Absorbed
		Chloride	Free Ammonia	Albuminoid	
6.5.61	500	100	0.01	0.3	4.0
31.5.61	500	230	0.05	0.35	3.8
29.6.61	800	280	0.01	0.50	3.6
25.7.61	800	372	0.18	1.2	4.6
19.9.61	760	248	0.15	0.55	4.0

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

In previous reports I have referred to the growing importance of the Clean Air Act and would make no apology for once again stressing the urgency of this aspect of our work. Each year more and more discussion takes place, the findings of research are revealed and it becomes much more apparent that the pollution of the atmosphere seriously prejudices the health of the people. Of recent years progress has been made, but that progress has neither been rapid enough nor great enough, and today air pollution must be considered to be one of our greatest national health problems, In any industrial area the problem must be particularly severe and the severity is only added to when the principle industry of the district is that of coal mining. In former years I have discussed the industry and the domestic aspects and I would again consider them under these two headings.

Industry

I have previously referred to the progress made in the post-war years in the field of industry, and 1961 again offers interesting consideration. During the year the electrification of the winding gear at the Fryston Colliery completed the programme of reorganisation at our local collieries. Only at Glasshoughton is the winding carried out by steam, but here the boiler plant has high efficiency and gives no smoke problem whatsoever. At the Whitwood, Wheldale, and Fryston Collieries, boiler plant is now used only for space heating, bathing facilities etc., and the smoke problem is therefore reduced to a minimum. The National Coal Board has, however, a further interest in the district, namely that of the Coke Oven Plant at Glasshoughton. I have referred to the re-organisation that has taken place there and how the results have not been all that the general public would wish. The plant of course comes within the jurisdiction of the Alkali Inspector who has taken a deep interest in the operations of the new plant and once again close liaison has been maintained by your Public Health Officer with the Inspector. The particular responsibility of the local authority is, however, the steam raising plant, and in my last report I referred to the lack of progress being made in dealing with this; it is regrettable to have to report that the scheme approved in 1959, which remained a paper scheme for so long, has now been consigned to the file for those schemes that never were. It is particularly regrettable in that the existing plant which so blatently contravenes the dark smoke regulations, is something of a cross between a "Museum" and "Heath Robinson". In 1960 after conference with the Coal Board officials, changes were made in the fuel to be used, but during 1961 this useage produced serious complaint from the adjoining residents, which, when investigated, revealed a large amount of dust being deposited on their homes and gardens. A temporary baffle was provided in the chimney flues and a further change of fuel took place; as a result the dust nuisance was reduced but the smoke nuisance increased. It is deplorable to have to accept such a state

of affairs six years after the passing of the Clean Air Act, and I can only reiterate the feeling of deep dissatisfaction expressed in my last report. Great tolerance and understanding has been shown by the Council in this matter, but it would seem that this has failed to produce any sense of urgency in the hearts of those who are actually responsible for the worst offender of our district.

As against this sorry picture it is pleasing to report progress in other industries. I reported last year that a scheme had been approved for a water tube burner burning a pulverised fuel; this plant came into operation during the year and not surprisingly, being a new order, has given teething troubles; the matter has been dealt with energentically, but at the year end the particular problems had not been completely resolved. The coming into being of the boiler did, however, ease the steam problem at the particular works which in turn secured improvement in the chimney emissions from the existing boiler plant. As this is an extending industry it is particularly important that satisfactory steam raising plant is not only available, but in step with steam demands, and this particular aspect does call for close study.

At one of our other industries the method of steam raising was not satisfactory in the light of the Regulations, and at the year end arrangements were in hand for a change in the method of stoking.

The smoke problem of a further industry resolved itself in an unfortunate manner when the premises, a pottery, ceased production. With the closing down went not only a hand-fired boiler of some age, but two hand fired kilns left from a previous generation. Whilst one is always pleased to see the abolition of smoke, one is unhappy to see it produced by the closure of works.

At our remaining industries problems do from time to time arise and discussions were held with management and it would seem that changes of method will come into being at several places, but I am bound to refer to one of our industries which still calls for particular attention, namely that of brick making. Whilst the emissions do not seriously contravene requirements, there are times when hand firing produces more smoke than is either desirable or permisible, and these works are receiving our consideration.

In the field of commerce it is surprising to encounter contraventions of the Clean Air Act, but during the year it was noted that a number of fried fish shops in the district still use coal as their heating medium and although operating in virtually domestic flues, do emit considerable quantities of dark smoke during the hours of trade. These have again called for our attention.

Pollution is not limited to coal smoke, but those industries which tend to give off pollutents of a chemical nature are of course under the control of the Alkali Inspector. During the year complaint was received at local level and was transmitted quickly to the district inspector who very promptly dealt with the matters in question. This close liaison which has now existed for several years, is, I am sure, the best method of dealing with local problems of this nature, and it is very gratifying to be able to report a very happy liaison between your health officer and the Alkali Inspectorate.

Domestic

1961 has been a year of contemplation than of action. Your Council having fully appreciated the gravity of the problem of concessionary coal, has never felt free to consider the making of smoke control areas. It has been known for some time that negotiations were in progress between the National Coal Board and the National Union of Mine Workers on the question of supplies to those who were affected by the making of smoke control orders, and towards the year end hopes were roused that a solution was imminent. The clarification of this position will, of course, provide the opportunity for considering smoke control areas. I realise, however, that there are many who still need to be convinced of the need for this, that there are many more who even if accepting the argument are unwilling to sacrifice their coal fire, but the fact remains that domestic chimneys must now be responsible for somewhere between 60 and 75% of our smoke pollution. During the year I made some very interesting spot checks on domestic chimnies using the micro-Ringleman chart and found the results rather surprising. In many parts of the town during the Autumn, Winter and Spring months, it was easily possible to find house chimneys emitting smoke of a density of Ringleman 2 or even 3, and in an area devoted to dwellings used by Coal Board employees, dark smoke emissions occurred at a large proportion of the houses, the effects in the area being visible to the naked eye. Here clearly is the case for smoke control areas.

Administration and Propaganda

During the year interest was maintained in research and propoganda. Of the four soot gauges, two were re-sited to study the particular problems of two areas, in one instance with great success and in the other to a lesser degree. It is interesting to once again make comparisons with former years.

Your Council continued its membership with the West Riding Clean Air Advisory Council where once again your official had the honour to be Chairman, and the National Society for Clean Air where your official served as Deputy Chairman of the Yorkshire Divisional Council and as one of its representatives on the National Executive.

Sootfall - tons per square mile

Month	Cinder Lane	Ings Lane	Redhill	Carlton Street
January	26.01	16.77	26.04	27.96
February	12.91	14.17	13.79	10.14
March	11.97	14.63	6.11	10.85
April	18.34	17.86	20.53	13.88
May	10.74	8.12	3.09	11.12
June	18.47	16.01	11.61	25.37
July	15.84	24.04	11.54	12.06
August	27.28	36.85	8.62	12.19
September	18.01	42.46	28.39	17.05
October	37.09	13.31	30.91	12.87
November	6.54	12.65	40.17	7.68
December	18.47	34.37	59.07	43.73
TOTAL	221.67	251.24	259.87	204.90

Sulphur Trioxide Estimate

Milligrammes per Day

Month	Cinder Lane	Ings Lane	Redhill	Carlton Street
January	3.12	2.63	3.24	4.40
February	3.41	3.16	3.04	2.43
March	1.31	1.20	2.46	2.32
April	3.20	2.17	1.53	2.42
May	2.32	1.66	1.53	1.59
June	2.41	2.26	1.65	0.37
July	2.12	2.01	1.75	2.18
August	1.81	2.30	2.59	1.72
September	2.22	2.38	1.52	1.76
October	2.43	2.82	2.82	3.00
November	3.57	1.29	3.19	2.25
December	1.01	3.96	4.18	3.35
AV.PER DAY	2.41	2.32	2.46	2.32

Sootfall - Shown in tons per square mile per annum

Year	Cinder Lane	Ings Lane	Redhill	Carlton Street
1961	221.67	251.24	259.87	204.90
1960	310.59	227.65	127.91	181.25
1959	149.43	197.79	117.92	169.23
1958	168.14	192.24	113.11	151.99
1957	199.62	207.94	120.85	180.51
1956	206.30	191.28	120.52	207.42
1955	245.35	167.24	124.74	208.40
1954	266.10	183.12	144.82	198.12
1953	141.99	168.98	125.83	178.76
1952	194.45	258.20	139.24	204.70
1951	216.27	285.72	155.42	243.16
1950	165.76	185.61	150.37	242.70
1949	190.51	172.97	147.52	321.44
1948	237.13	257.32	212.90	352.26
1947	176.32	269.10	217.74	307.11
1946	204.72	249.72	161.52	254.04

Sulphur Trioxide Estimation - Average for Year - Milligrammes per day

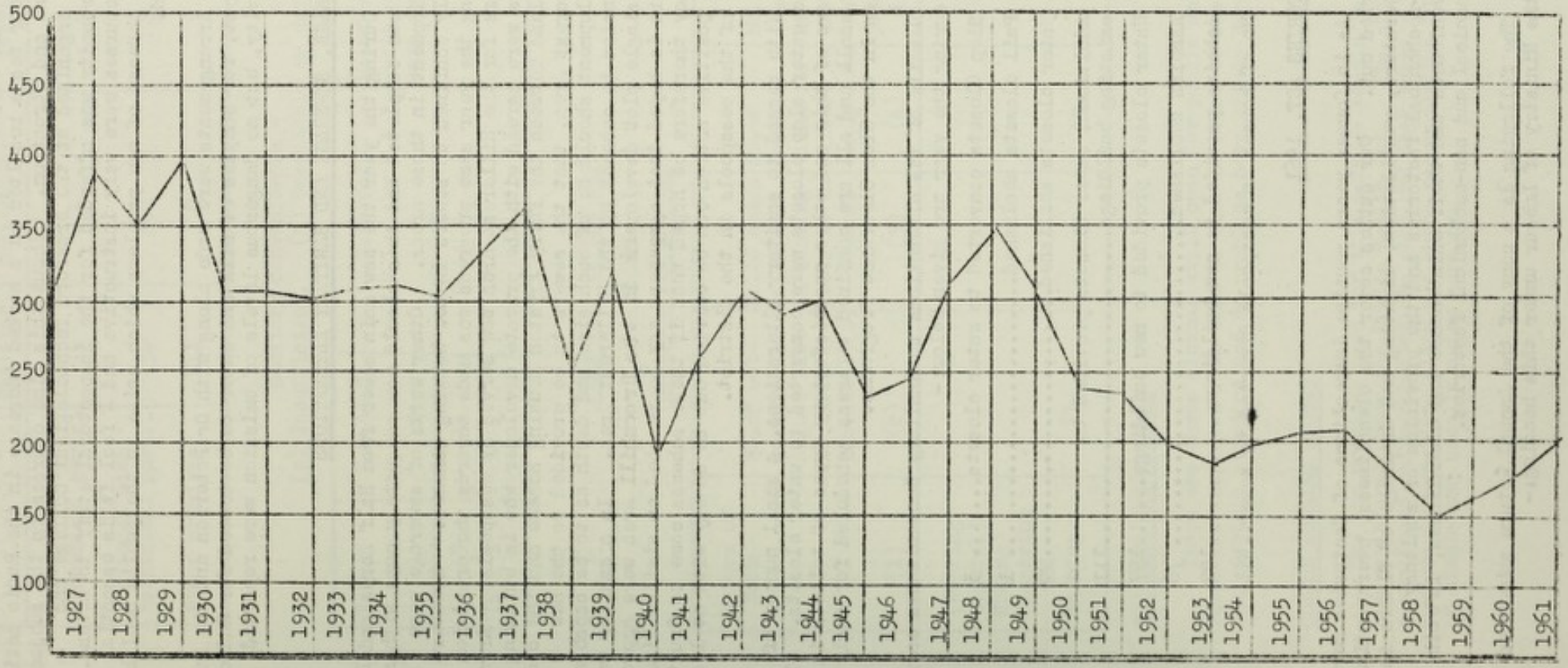
1961	2.41	2.32	2.46	2.36
1960	2.59	1.98	2.05	2.28
1959	2.48	2.22	2.12	2.11
1958	3.18	2.18	2.17	2.48
1957	2.64	2.49	2.53	2.77
1956	3.50	2.29	2.41	3.25
1955	5.09	2.03	2.48	2.83
1954	4.32	2.86	2.83	3.50
1953	2.61	2.11	2.13	2.30
1952	2.09	1.47	1.79	1.91
1951	2.01	1.67	1.73	1.91
1950	1.60	0.95	1.63	1.98
1949	not established		3.23	3.18
1948	not established		3.79	3.37
1947	not established		2.79	2.91
1946	not established		2.51	2.19

ANNUAL SOOTFALL IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE FROM 1926 TO 1961 ON THE CENTRE OF CASTLEFORD

1926 - 1943 SITUATED AT CAMBRIDGE STREET, CASTLEFORD

1944 ONWARDS SITUATED AT CARLTON STREET, CASTLEFORD

SCALE - 1" = 100 TONS



RADIO-ACTIVE FALLOUT

This subject came to prominence during 1961 when the Russian Nuclear tests resulted in a marked increase in the Radio active Iodine and Strontium. About this time courses on the subject were organised at the Bradford Technological College and opportunity was afforded for the inspectoral staff to attend. The courses were very instructive and I feel it is essential to keep abreast of new problems which arise in the public health field.

Arrangements were made along with Dr.Paterson and the Public Analyst, for samples of milk and water to be tested for Radio-activity, but no dangerous levels of emission were reported.

DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE AND SANITARY ALTERATIONS

During the year the new main sewer from Half Acres and Love Lane was completed and this should now adequately cope with new development in those areas. Other works of sewerage were mainly confined to sewers in new housing schemes. However, during the year some progress was made towards the provision of sewers for the Hillcrest Area now served by cesspools. Arrangements were agreed with the private developer who is building on the land between the Ferry Fryston Housing Scheme and the old Hillcrest Area, that the sewers to be provided to the new development should be of such size and depth as to be capable of extension to connect up the Hillcrest Area. In a smaller way two single plot developers in the Brocchill Area were approached and it is hoped that agreement may be reached on similar lines. It may therefore be hoped that if these schemes come to fruition, some positive action can be carried out to do away with at least some of the cesspools in the district.

With regard to sanitary alterations, a small number of waste water slop closets were converted to water closets. The numbers of this and other unsatisfactory types of toilets is now very small and all are confined to areas scheduled for early action in the Slum Clearance Programme.

Details of the alterations to Sanitary Conveniences carried out during the year are given below:-

Slop Closets converted to water closets..... 3

Pail closets abolished..... 1

Water closets abolished.....98

Additional water closets provided to existing buildings.....111

Water closets provided to new buildings.....197

Ashbins abolished..... 78

Ashbins provided to new buildings.....192

No.of houses on cesspools diverted to sewer..Nil

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

As in former years routine inspections of factories were carried out. Our duties cover the cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, lighting and drainage of floors in non-mechanical factories and the provision of sanitary conveniences and their maintenance and cleanliness, in both mechanical and non-mechanical factories.

The following is a copy of the Annual Return submitted to the Ministry of Labour under this heading:-

Premises	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	Notices Served
Factories without mechanical power.	15	4	0
Factories with mechanical power.	134	500	9
Other premises	Nil	0	0

Sanitary Conveniences -
(a) Insufficient. (b) Unsuitable or defective

Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M.I.	Referred by H.M.I.	No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
(a) 9	11	0	2	0
(b) 1	1	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sec. 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices Served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
(Wearing apparel) Making Cleansing and Washing.	27	-	-	-	-	-

THEATRES AND CINEMAS

There are three cinemas still open for public entertainment. These are inspected from time to time in order to ensure a satisfactory standard and no problems have arisen during 1961.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

The two premises used for this purpose remain in being and are registered under the Public Health Act. The standards of cleanliness and management are good and they serve a useful purpose in providing clean but cheap accommodation for a number of single and usually aging persons.

TESTS, VANS AND SHEDS

During the year one contravention of the Caravan Act was noted and proceedings instituted. The defendent pleaded 'guilty' but the Magistrates would not in the circumstances impose any fine. Costs, however, were levied against the person and the caravan was removed.

A number of other occasions arose when caravans were sited by itinerant hawkers but these were quickly moved on with the co-operation of the Police.

Some sites in the town are still used as winter quarters by travelling showmen who are exempt from the Caravan Act. These sites however are usually well maintained and no problems were encountered during the year.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

During the year the usual system of rodent control was maintained although difficulties due to shortage of operatives were experienced about the middle of the year. These problems were, however, overcome and the full complement of two rat catchers achieved. These men carry out investigation of complaints, routine survey and inspection of premises and treatment of infestations found using the recommended methods of the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Council continues its membership of the Local Advisory Group and your officers attend the meetings which are held quarterly and at which new methods of treatment and other problems are discussed.

The following extract from the Annual Return to the Ministry gives details of works carried out under this heading:-

Property	Rats		Mice	TOTAL
	Major	Minor		
Corporation property	-	19	1	20
Dwelling houses	-	221	17	238
Business premises	-	70	9	79
Agricultural property	-	2	-	2

No.of treatments:-

Corporation property	102
Dwelling Houses	323
Business Premises	98
Farms	4
	527

	No.of Properties.	No.of Inspections
Corporation Property	38	298
Dwelling Houses	13,300	5,778
Business Premises	1,223	1,856
Farms	14,573	7,954

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT

The licensing and supervision of premises where petrol and other similar products are stored is carried out by me department. New installations are checked both during planning and construction and existing premises visited to ensure compliance with the Home Office Code of Conditions.

The up to date position regarding the storage of petroleum spirits, petroleum mixtures etc., is as follows:-

Number of premises where petrol is stored in underground tanks.....	45	
Number of tanks used.....	80	
Total capacity of tanks.....	94,700	gallons petrol.
Number of bulk surface installations.....	2	
Number of tanks involved.....	9	
Total capacity of tanks.....	99,000	gallons Hydro Carbons.
Number of surface sotres for cans etc.	8	
Total storage capacity.....	340 400	gallons petrol. gallons lamp spirit.

MARINE STORE DEALERS

Nine premises are registered for this particular trade and as in former years several police officers are authorised to act as officers under this Section, in addition to the staff of the department.

OFFICES

It was hoped that with the passing of the Offices Act that Regulations would be made giving powers of control of offices etc., Unfortunately no such Regulations have been issued.

However, during the year the British Lighting Council organised an exhibition on office lighting which demonstrated modern methods of achieving adequate lighting without glare as it is anticipated that this is one point which will be covered in any legislation affecting offices.

Opportunity was afforded your officers to visit the exhibition and all the technical staff of my department did so and thus received an insight into what will almost certainly be a problem of the near future.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

These still comprise one gut scraper, two tripe boilers, one fat melter and two rags and bones dealers. The premises of one tripe boiler have somewhat deterioriated and the necessary works have been pointed out. The person in question is hoping to find alternative premises of an improved standard.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Three premises are still registered under the Act and are well maintained.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

The powers of registration granted by the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, are still applied. During the year three new premises were registered and one closed, leaving 52 premises in operation.

RAG, FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

One premises used for the making of upholstered furniture operates and is registered under the Act.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, SECTION 50

I continue to be the authorised officer of the local authority for this section of the Act.

MORTUARIES

In previous reports the need for a new Mortuary has always been stressed and in my last report I referred to the investigations of the Health Committee. During the year a scheme was agreed and submitted to the Ministry for loan sanction.

At the time of writing this report work is well in hand and it is hoped that the new Mortuary will be in existence at the year end. In the meantime we continue to use the two Mortuaries at Cinder Lane and Glasshoughton every endeavour being made to maintain them at the best possible standard having regard to their restricted facilities.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY DEFECTS AND NUISANCES FOUND

	Informal Action	Formal Action
Nuisances found in 1961.....	328	83
Nuisances left over from 1960.	72	38
Total requiring abatement.....	400	121
Abated during 1961.....	358	93
Outstanding at end of 1961....	42	28

PUBLIC CLEANSING

As in former years this section of the report and the figures included in it cover the financial year ending 31st March 1962. The report covers refuse collection and disposal, street cleansing and public conveniences.

Refuse Collection

In my last report I recorded that in March 1961 there came into operation a bonus scheme based on the number of bins collected; the year under review therefore covers the first full year of this venture. As bonus payments began to relate to work output it was first of all found that teams were covering their area in ever reducing time periods, consequently a reorganisation of working areas became imperative. This obviously had to be a matter of trial and error and the experiments lasted until well into the Autumn leaving the heavy Winter months clear of upset. It was however found during this period that certain factors calls for further examination, particularly to determine what was the most suitable number of men to a crew, consequently even after the end of the financial year some further reorganisation took place.

In the Autumn of 1961, the changes had reduced the operating staff by 8 and the vehicles in use by 2, and for the remainder of the year work was carried out by teams using 2 Dennis Paxit Rear Loaders, 1 Dennis Sheflex Fore and Aft Rear Loader, 1 Karrier CK3 Side Loader and 1 Karrier Game Cock Side Loader, together with 1 Fordson with special body used solely on shop and commercial premises. It is interesting to record also that during the year one notices a major change in the physical nature of our household refuse. Over the years mine-workers have been supplied with concessionary fuel as part of their wages and this has generally been unscreened, of very variable character and always prone to produce a considerable weight of waste. In the past we have notices that a load of coal delivered to a mine-workers home could result in an immediate deposit of half to one cwt and sometimes more of unburnable shale, whilst the burning of the load produced each week a heavy ash and slate deposit; this naturally caused us to have refuse heavy in bulk and hevy by weight, which particularly added to our Winter worries. During the year it was noted that mine-workers were no longer receiving unscreened coal but washed coals either "doubles" or "trebles", this virtually eliminated the initial deposit and considerably reduced weekly ash content of the bin, particularly when burned in the modern type of appliance. We have therefore found some easement in the amount and weight of refuse to be collected.

The Bonus Scheme was originally introduced to help stabilize staff in the department, to ensure regular weekly collection and to assist the economics of the work. I have referred to the physical side and results and I would draw comparison between the cost of 1961/62 and 1960/61.

In 1960/61 the next cost of collection amounted to £29,448.

In 1961/62 it rose to..... £30,206.

Wages in 1960/61 were ..... £17,485.

Wages in 1961/62 were..... £18,786.

Transport in 1960/61 was..... £12,004.

Transport in 1961/62 was..... £11,551.

At first viewing it does not seem that a saving was made except in transport, but it must be borne in mind that as from the first pay week of the financial year the wage rates were increased by 3¾d. per hour per man (nearly 8%) with consequent increased in the cost of transport. Twith these figures revealed the position shows a more positive saving. Our investigation and reorganisation was not limited solely to actual Refuse Collection but to the service generally, and as a result our disposal costs were reduced in the gross which, with increased income had material effect on the net cost and ultimately the position was that the comparative figures of refuse collection and disposal are as follows;-

Net cost 1960/61..... £33,348.

Net cost 1961/62..... £32,629.(despite absorbing the wages increase).

It would seem that the year's operations were well worth-while.

Disposal - Tips

Throughout the year tipping continued at Water Lane and Three Lane Ends. The work was routine in that top soil was stripped by the Bray Loader and stock piled, daily tippings were covered by sub-soil and when convenient the area was recovered, the tip surface was given a layer of top soil. Throughout the year we were constantly reminded of the value of mechanical earth moving equipment and although wear and tear is particularly hard, and maintenance costs not light, results are secured which could not be secured without the use of such plant, such results being

prominent in the field of hygienic disposal. In past years we have been fortunate to be generally tipping below ground level in dis-used quarries, but as we are now tipping entirely above ground and as modern demands for better hygiene are ever increasing, we must be every mindful of the needs and act accordingly.

Destructor

Throughout the year we continued to burn a certain amount of material in the make-shift cell at Cinder Lane. I have previously referred to its primitive nature and I look forward to the day when proper apparatus will be available.

The following statistics will be found of interest:-

Collection

Refuse collected during the year was as follows:-

	Tons.	Cwts.
Ashbins (estimated weight).....	18,857.	3.
Ashpits (estimated weight).....	100.	5.
Shop Refuse and Salvage.....	334.	14.
TOTAL.....	19,292.	2.

The net cost of this service was £30,206.

In addition the department removed 215 tons 6 cwts. of refuse from the Market premises, the cost of which was borne by the Market Committee.

As in previous years tradespeople and others conveyed material to the destructor and to the tips.

The emptying of cesspools was carried out as required and it is estimated that 3,398 tons of sewage was so removed at a cost of £1,113.

Tips

Material disposed of at the tips was as follows:-

	Tons.	Cwts.
Ashbins.....	18,857.	3.
Ashpits.....	100.	5.
Destructor.Waste.....	97.	10.
Street Sweeping.....	1,083.	10.
Gully Cleansing.....	2,509.	10.
Market Refuse.....	215.	6.
TOTAL.....	22,863.	4.

Destructor

Shop Refuse.....	330.	9.

Salvage

Materials salvaged during the year were as follows:-

	Tons.	£.
Waste Paper.....	715.	6,125.

The gross expenditure on disposal was £9,208. but with the income from salvage and trade refuse of £6,785. this was reduced to a net figure of £2,423.

Street Cleansing

There was little change in the system of street cleansing. We continue to operate three mechanical sweeper collectors, two electrically propelled pedestrian controlled street orderly carts in conjunction with a number of orderly beats. The town centre is swept daily, the operation being undertaken by small gangs at thecommencement of each day. On the completion of this work the gangs break up and take over their own allotted areas. The expansion of housing at Ferry Fryston has naturally caused an increase in sweeping work, this has now been fully absorbed, but the new housing schemes at Love Lane and Whitwood Mere, together with the making up of private streets, will call for added service during the next twelve months.

All street gulleys are cleansed by vacuum tank vehicles which also assist in cess-pool emptying, sewer flushing and similar work. During the summer months some street washing was undertaken, but again the summer weather left much to be desired.

During the Winter we did experience the more normal English climate, repeated frosts built up to a long spell of cold weather in which gritting was constantly needed and once again we had to cope with snow fall. By co-erdinating all possible men and vehicles, not only from the actual cleansing service but from the Highways Department, Parks Department and Direct Building Works Department, we were able to give the whole of the district adequate coverage. I would wish at this stage to express my personal thanks to the heads and personnel of those departments for their very willing and warm-hearted co-operation during the Winter.

The following statistics are taken from the prescribed tables of cleansing costs and should prove of interest:-

Cost Statement 1961/62

(a) Refuse Collection and Disposal

Item	Particulars	Collection	Disposal	Totals	% of total gross expenditure
	1	2	3	4	5
	Revenue Account	£.	£.	£.	%
1.	Gross Expenditure				
	(i) Labour	18,786.	7,318.	26,104	65.99
	(ii) Transport	11,551	202	11,753	29.71
	(iii)Plant,etc.	15	1,676	1,691	4.27
	(iv) Other items.	-	12	12	.03
	(v) Total Gross Expenditure.	30,352	9,208	39,560	100.00
2.	GROSS INCOME (including £ received from other local authorities).	146	6,785	6,931	-
3.	NETT COST	30,206	2,423	32,629	-
4.	Capital Expenditure met from revenue (included above)	-	-	-	-

Item	Particulars 1	Collection 2	Disposal 3	Totals 4
	UNIT COSTS	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
5.	Gross cost per ton labour only.	19. 6.	7. 7.	27. 1.
6.	Gross cost per ton transport only.	12. 0.	2.	12. 2.
7.	Net cost (all expenditure) per ton.	31. 4.	2. 6.	33. 10.
		£.	£.	£.
8.	Net cost per 1,000 population.	746.	60.	806.
9.	Net cost per 1,000 premises	2,014	162.	2,176.

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

10. Area (statute acres - land and inland water..... 4,394.

11. Population at 30th June, 1961 (Registrar- General's Estimate)..... 40,500 persons

12. Total refuse collected (tons). Indicate whether A, E or T (note (j))..... 19,292 (E)

13. Weight (cwts) per 1,000 population per day (365 days to year)..... 26.1 cwts.

14. Number of premises from which refuse is collected. 14,995 premises

15. Premises from which weekly collection is made..... 100%

16. Average haul, single journey, to final disposal point (including Nil miles by secondary transport). 1 mile

17. Kerbside collection, if practiced, expressed as estimated percentage of total collection..... 0%

18. Total refuse disposed of (of which Nil tons were disposed of for other local authorities).....23,193 tons

19. Methods of disposal (salvage excluded):

(a) Crude tipping..... -

(b) Controlled tipping..... 98.6%

(c) Direct incineration..... -

(d) Separation and incineration..... 1.4%

(e) Other methods (state nature)..... -

100%

20. Salvage and Trade Refuse. Analysis of Income and Tonnage.

	Income (included in item 2)	Tonnage Collected (included in Item 12)
Salvage	£.	Tons
(a) Raw kitchen waste (note (a))	-	-
(b) Scrap metal.....	-	-
(c) Waste Paper.....	6,125	715
(d) Other Salvage.....	-	-
(e) Totals.....	6,125	715
Trade Refuse.....	183	

(b) Street Cleansing

	Particulars 1	Street Sweeping and Watering 2	Street gully clean-ing 3	Total 4	% of Total gross expenditure 5
	Revenue Account	£.	£.	£.	%
1.	Gross Expenditure				
	(i) Labour	8,250	886	9,136	51.78
	(ii) Transport	5,801	2,249	8,050	45.63
	(iii) Plant, etc.	453	4	457	2.59
	(iv) Other items	-	-	-	-
	(v) Total gross expenditure	14,504	3,139	17,643	100.00
2.	Gross Income (excluding reimbursements from Ministry of Transport & the County Council.	13	-	13	-
3.	NETT COST	14,491	3,139	17,630	-
4.	Capital Expenditure met from revenue (included above)	-	-	-	-
5.	Gross Expenditure on snow clearance gritting not included previously.	6,984	-	-	-
	UNIT COSTS				
6.	Net cost per street mile.	s. d. 38. 4	-	-	-
7.	Net cost per 1,000 gulleys cleansed	-	£. 121	£. -	-
8.	Net cost per 1,000 population.	358	77	435	-

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

9. Mileage of street cleansed (note (j))..... 52.18

10. Frequency of cleansing:
    (a) At least once daily..... 6.8%
    (b) Three to five times weekly..... 29.1%
    (c) Twice weekly..... 13.3%
    (d) Once weekly..... 34.8%
    (e) Less than once weekly..... 16.0%

11. Percentage of street cleansing done by mechanical means..... 47.9%

12. Number of street gulleys cleansed (note (k))..... 4791

13. Number of gully cleansings during year (Number of gulleys X number of cleansings)(note (k))....25,838

14. Percentage of gulley cleansings done by mechanical means..... 100%

STREET CLEANSING - ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE

	District Roads	County Roads Class I	Class II	Class III	Total County Roads	TOTAL ALL ROADS
STREET SWEEPING						
Wages	6,218	1,693	113	226	2,032	8,250
Transport	3,983	1,133	129	556	1,818	5,801
Carts, Plant, etc.	392	49	4	8	61	453
Other Items	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL COST	10,593	2,875	246	790	3,911	14,504
STREET GULLY CLEANSING						
Wages	781	73	10	22	105	886
Transport	1,976	196	24	53	273	2,249
Tools etc.	-	3	-	1	4	4
TOTAL COST	2,757	272	34	76	382	3,139
STREET GRITTING	2,706	1,176	232	303	1,711	4,417
SNOW REMOVAL	1,861	600	69	37	706	2,567

Amounts recoverable from County Council	COUNTY ROADS Class I	Class II	Class III	TOTAL
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Street Sweeping	1,423	131	419	1,973
Gully Cleaning	272	34	76	382
Gritting	1,176	232	303	1,711
Snow Removal	600	69	37	706

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Our existing accommodation was added to during the year by new conveniences at Four Lane Ends, where provision is made for both men and women. These premises are served on a part time basis for cleaning and attendance. At Bradley Street attendance is provided for the women's section but the men's section and all urinals in the town are served by part time attendance and cleaning.

STAFF

There was one change in the staff of the department during the year when in October Mrs.J.Muscroft resigned and was replaced by Miss S.Diggory.

The following are the members:-

Deputy Public Health Inspector,.....	Mr.J.Rooke.
Additional Public Health Inspectors.....	Mr.K.Whitley. Mr.H.Burton. Mr.J.D.Hill.
Technical Assistants.....	Mr.J.S.Hepworth, Mr.R.Hughes. Mr.D.Ward,
Clerks.....	Mrs.N.Ward, Mrs.V.A.Stansfield. Mrs.J.Muscroft to Oct.1961 Miss S.M.Diggory from Nov.1961.

CONCLUSION

In concluding this report I would like once again to express my grateful thanks to all the staff of the department both indoor and out and particularly to Mr.Rooke my Deputy. Mr.Rooke has once again undertaken many duties and much responsibility on my behalf both in the work of the department and in the preparation of this report, and I am most grateful for his help so readily given and so efficiently carried through. I would also wish again to express to the Council my appreciation of the confidence shown in me and again than my colleagues in other departments for their help and support through the year.

I beg to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

E.J.WINFIELD

Senior Public Health Inspector
and Cleansing Superintendent.

Cinder Lane,
25th September, 1962.

Hardy / 25553